



Wednesday, December 12, 1928

## HOARDINGS

THE president of the British Poster Advertising Association and officers of the Countryside and Footpaths Preservation National Conference and Exhibition have recently been exchanging letters in the *Times* on the subject of the ubiquitous poster hoarding; these letters are interesting because they bring clearly into the limelight the spirit of intolerance which is always likely to exist between persons each of whom takes it for granted that the other is *ipso facto* his antagonist. At first sight it might appear to be an incontrovertible fact that the B.P.A.A. and the Countryside and Footpaths Society must be at loggerheads—that the business of the one is the antithesis of that of the other—there could not be a greater fallacy.

We quite agree that the delegates from the British Poster Advertising Association to the recent conference at Leicester would have done well to contribute their suggestions on the subject of advertising in the countryside; silence is not always golden; very often it is mistaken for apathy or barrenness of idea. Sir James Owen seems to have missed the extreme importance of the psychological effect of speech in such matters; certainly no one can level the charge against the B.P.A.A. that it is apathetic; without doubt, also, the very presence of its delegates at Leicester signified a desire to co-operate; but sincerity has not always the last word—*gesture* plays a very big part; and the B.P.A.A. stands to suffer a little for its silence.

On the other hand, it is questionable whether the letter from the Countryside and Footpaths Society, which started the discussion in the *Times*, was quite the right form of stimulant to co-operation and understanding between the two bodies concerned. The B.P.A.A., on its own initiative, and from a sincere desire for the betterment of advertising, commissioned Sir Reginald Blomfield to design a standard form of hoarding, which members of the Association are now urged to adopt, and are, in fact, using extensively. That, it seems to us, is an enormous step forward. "One swallow does not make a summer," says the letter from the Countryside and Footpaths Society; we agree, but we would also suggest that the presence of that bird shows that we have at least left winter well behind. Moreover, is there, on consideration, really only one swallow? The amenities of the countryside can only be preserved by a very careful attention to minute detail; the agglomeration of small improvements is the basis of constructive reform. We are under the impression that not only does the B.P.A.A. recommend Sir Reginald Blomfield's hoarding to its members, but that it also has some views upon the quality of the posters which are exhibited; there are still many to be seen which, by their vileness, cast a blight upon the really good

ones with which they are surrounded; but patience and a proper encouragement will bring the total elimination of the bad advertisement. Analysis will show that by far the greater proportion of hoardings in rural districts, which damage the appearance of the neighbourhood, have been erected by private individuals, or at least by individual firms, and that they have no connection with the B.P.A.A. Others, certainly, are the property of bill-posting firms, members of the Association, but there are black sheep in any fold, and the strain is hard to eradicate.

Sir James Owen is (perhaps not without some reason) piqued by the criticisms which have been made; these criticisms may, however, as easily be taken as high compliments. "The reward of doing well is to be asked to do better." Sir James's Association has set itself a task; it has undertaken to clean a vast Augean stable; it has, above all, stimulated public interest. Its work is going to be even more difficult than it has been; it has set itself to improve advertising, and, as the prime mover in that campaign, it is going to find itself the focal point of public feeling on the subject; much blame is likely to be laid quite wrongly at the door of the B.P.A.A., but this, we trust, will be taken as an inverse compliment, since it will mean that the country looks to the Association to rid it of the scourge. Above all, Sir James Owen must not imagine that the work which has already been done is not appreciated.

There is a tendency in some quarters to regard the various societies, which have the preservation of the countryside as their object and ideal, as groups of somewhat eccentric aesthetes, and, consequently, quite fearsome and unapproachable. In actual fact these bodies are composed of perfectly ordinary men who, however, are alarmed at the ultimate state of the English countryside as it will be if the various bad influences are allowed to go on unchecked. Obviously, in order to achieve their aims, these societies are bound first of all to capture the understanding and trust of all those sections of the community with which they will have to deal. So far there has been too much semblance of intolerance on both sides; too much wholesale condemnation without enough understanding, and the letters in the *Times* have brought this fact to light. This lack of sympathy is a subject for the keenest regret; but, now that the situation has been ventilated, we would urge the British Poster Advertising Association to take the Scapa Society, for instance, into its confidence and to discuss the whole problem of rural advertisement frankly and unreservedly. And, from the point of view of the "preservation societies," it must be clear that a little compromise and collaboration will achieve more than a world of criticism.

## NEWS AND TOPICS

As I foreshadowed a week ago, both Mr. Neville and Sir John Gilmour have now indicated the changes that will take place in housing subsidies after September 30, 1929. The Chamberlain Act then in effect ceases to operate, and therefore private builders in England and Wales will, after that date, be unable to receive a subsidy on houses to sell. But in Scotland £4 a house for sale for twenty years will be allowed for a period. The contribution under the Wheatley Act, mainly operated by local authorities in respect of houses to let, will continue. But there will be a "cut" to £6 in England and Wales, and to £7 10s. (as defined in the Act to £11 in rural parishes) in Scotland. Subsidies under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, are unaffected. Thus, the building industry is being liberated.

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This month one of the finest new buildings in the western hemisphere is being opened. This is a concert hall at Havana in Cuba. It is situated in the very centre of the Bedado, the residential district of the city. The building is reminiscent of an Italian Renaissance palace outside, but within, the auditorium suggests the style of the Spanish Hapsburgs. The building from floor to roof is mainly Cuban, and on the last day of the opening an opera composed by a Cuban musician was presented.

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A correspondent writes: "I passed the new Empire Theatre in Leicester Square last night, and it struck me what a chance had been missed. The big recessed alcove over the main door cries out for colour. Think of the whole of it in brilliant tiles: it would have been magnificent! Architects don't realize that they can get such things. They think—and there is some excuse for them—of the tiles used for public-houses and public washhouses. They haven't touched tiles for real, permanent decoration."

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A woman just back from Paris tells me that the new street opened in Paris two years ago and called after its architect, Mallet Stevens, is now fully inhabited. She went over one of the houses and there was a dining-room panelled with pigskin held in place by thick strips of bronze. The walls were recessed so that furniture fitted into niches. Well, I pass the pigskin wall covering (after some hesitation), but I wonder just what space is saved on plan by those recessed walls. Of course, I was told all about this by a woman, and she may be all wrong.

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With the coming of the totalisator the Bank of Ireland are to establish a branch bank on each racecourse. Efforts are certain to be made to induce the joint-stock banks of this country to provide the same facilities for bookmakers and backers. I suppose the bank building will be just the usual bank building, adjoining the stands. It would be grand, though, to have it on its own. There would be a fine chance for something of profound symbolism. Such buildings, I take it, should be airy, optimistic pieces of design.

Mr. F. W. Hobbs, the chairman of the London County Council Town Planning Committee, and the vice-chairman of the Greater London Regional Planning Committee, has taken up the cudgels against Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis. Mr. Hobbs considers that the financial side of the problem of design and materials has not been sufficiently considered by the author of "England and the Octopus." He points out that "John Smith, who lives in the pink asbestos bungalow on the South Downs, does not build it for choice, but because it is all that he can afford. I agree, of course, that he is wrong in having it washed pink. But in any case," points out Mr. Hobbs, "the colour on their little bungalow is already fading and soon it will be covered with ramblers." Mr. Hobbs is a well-known and public-spirited city man. By virtue of his position he has a heavy responsibility both for the town-planning schemes of the L.C.C. and also for the regional plan that is to be prepared by Dr. Raymond Unwin. Evidently Mr. Hobbs has the courage of his views, for he suggests that even if "all our people are housed in garden cities, designed and approved and blessed by the most enlightened and long-haired of our modern architects and town planners," they would be more likely to become "mean and perky in soul" than the family who live "artless and unashamed in a pink asbestos bungalow." It is exhilarating that someone is ready to express the other side, for apathy on these matters is a much more serious danger than honest controversy.

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Mr. William Reid Dick, the sculptor, who, with Mr. Augustus John, has been elected an Academician, is engaged at the moment on a memorial to the late Lord Leverhulme, which is to be set up at Port Sunlight. Mr. Dick has a good deal of work on hand, but does not like to discuss it before it is done. He tells me that too much talking about a thing makes him lose his enthusiasm for it.



Mr. Reid Dick, the newly-elected R.A.



*The French dining-room in Messrs. Waring and Gillow's exhibition of modern furniture.*

The exhibition of modern furniture and decoration that is now open to the public at Messrs. Waring and Gillow's in Oxford Street is tremendous. Of the series of sixty-eight rooms the most impressive is the French dining apartment. The walls are panelled in plywood, sprayed by a new process with cellulose in golds and browns to represent a jungle scene, and the carpet carries the same idea in its design of rich browns and reds. Vegetarian dishes would be out of place in such a room.

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The new underground station at Piccadilly Circus is a smooth, straightforward piece of work. It is, of course, engineering—not architecture. It was constructed for efficiency, and if one is asked to describe the decoration one must confess “there is nothing to catch hold of,” as the newspaper reporters say. There are the big flights of escalators, the battery of ticket machines—and there we are. As one approaches the escalators one is caught by Mr. Stephen Bone's huge panels—the centre one a map of the world, with Piccadilly Circus as the centre. This is done in the Underground way, with waves, and whales, and elephants, and ships. The columns supporting the ceiling are encased and painted red, with some bronze-work caps. This, I think, is the only decoration.

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Mr. and Mrs. Quennell, whose Christmas holiday lectures on architecture for children were very successful last year, are to give a further series of lantern shows on architecture this Christmas under the auspices of the R.I.B.A. Mr. and Mrs. Quennell have selected as their subject the background of the “Iliad” and the “Odyssey.” The lectures

will be given on Friday, December 28; Monday, December 31; and Friday, January 4.

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Professor A. P. Laurie says that chemical examination would probably prove useful in detecting modern forgeries pretending to be old works of art executed in marble. In the course of time, the marble absorbs and combines with carbonic acid gas, which enters from the surface. Professor Laurie suggests it is therefore probable that if drills were made into marble monuments of known age and the excess of carbonic acid gas present in combination at different depths ascertained, an approximate indication would be obtained as to how long the changes took, and it should be quite easy to detect a modern forgery by the absence not only of sulphate, but also of an excess of carbonic acid gas. It must have been a very good method, indeed, I think—until Professor Laurie wrote to the *Times* about it.

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About this subject of forgery, a well-known Italian art critic, Ugo Ojetto, expresses his bewilderment: “At five o'clock in the afternoon a work of art is stupendous, wonderful, and is looked upon by everyone with that sense of pleasure and comfort that artistic beauty always gives. At five minutes past five, as the result of a short cable in the newspapers, the same work of art is despicable and ridiculous, a cause of shame and remorse, a piece of stone to be hidden at once in the attic or cellar, like a body, before the police arrive. . . . If, as Europeans and Americans assert, a forgery by Dossena can give the same æsthetic enjoyment as a genuine work by Donatello, wherein lies the difference?”



Anent the new B.B.C. building (illustrated in the JOURNAL last week) a correspondent writes in the *Daily Telegraph*:

SIR,—We all agree with the protest of Mr. A. E. Blackie and "Listener" against the above. I am afraid, however, that we are too late. The B.B.C. has contracted to rent the new building at over £40,000 per annum, with an option to purchase. Unfortunately I have just renewed my licence, thus contributing towards another freak building.—Yours, etc., ANOTHER LISTENER.

"What do they understand?"

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Alfred Wolmark shows fifty-two heads in pen-line of "Famous People (First Series)" at the Lefèvre Galleries, of which the best is his own son—a really beautiful drawing which justifies the exuberance of Mr. M. Zangwill's generosity in the foreword to the catalogue. The sketch of Mr. Adrian Stokes, R.A., is not bad; that of Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., is the most characteristic; that of Sir John Lavery, R.A., the worst. There is a good deal of excellent talent lavished on these famous people whose names and titles are entered with exemplary exactitude in the imposing list. At the same galleries there is provided a feast for all who like dainty fare in the drawings and prints of Chinese subjects by Elyse Lord. All the appurtenances are satisfying. The figured frames and the mounts of old Chinese and Persian figured silks add their value to the whole decorative effect. An Elyse Lord room would be enchanting. Many of the drawings, all of which are in colour, are reproduced as colour-prints. They are Chinese in subject and in spirit, but with an added esprit; they are by no means copied from real Chinese work. Their author has the flair which the actual Chinese artists possessed; it has come upon her as an inspiration in the way it came upon them; nothing else could have produced the authentic touch; it could never have been learnt. The gift is more individual than that of the authentic Chinese artist, and it is less traditional; in fact it is very little traditional, and I believe that the actual technique is quite different from the Chinese; the insouciance of the Chinese is captured, however, in every silken painting and every print of the fifty delightful examples of this exhibition.

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I was interested to read an account by a contemporary writer of the condition of Westminster Abbey just over a hundred years ago. The interior for some time had become a thoroughfare from Victoria Street to Westminster Bridge. A description is given of "young gentlemen of family and high blood skipping from tomb to tomb" in the nave. The damage was so extensive that the Dean and Chapter decided to close the doors and charge an admission fee of 3d. The monument to the children of Henry III, rich with mosaic, was used by the vergers as a writing-desk. The beautiful Islop Chapel was concealed from the public view by rough boards nailed across the arches. The stone of the exterior was decaying so badly that great flakes constantly fell off. The masons were unable to fix up scaffolds against the walls, as houses had been erected so near to the north side of the choir and to Henry VII's chapel that there was no space for the ladders. The rich decorations of the Chapel of Henry VII, and of the monument of Richard II and his Queen, were allowed to suffer irretrievably. The boys of Westminster School indulged their craftsmen's instincts by adding to the medieval

carvings with their penknives. The account given by the writer shows us how much we have advanced in our care and reverence during the last hundred years.

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#### FROM A DISEMBOodied ARCHITECT

I accept the flower-beds, recently appearing on the Metro platforms between Willesden Green and Swiss Cottage, as a recognition by our public servants of our need for quiet beauty in everyday life. In my childhood these stations were dismal, even frightening. They began to brighten with the electrification of the trains, then with the introduction of more and stronger lamps. This year, the beds of Michaelmas daisies, dahlias, antirrhinums, chrysanthemums, and stock, evoked good visions before the business-train came in—a cottage by the cornfield, a fragrant pompadour bouquet. In the eighteenth century folk could not buy cramped imported bunches of "all one sort" for their vases, so they were able to mix the species. This is borne out by their tapestries and painted china, a fashion which there is now hope of the railways reviving!

ASTRAGAL

## ARRANGEMENTS

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12

*University College*, Gower Street, W.C. Lecture by Dr. Offor of the University of Leeds on "The Architecture of Libraries." 5.30 p.m.

*Institution of Structural Engineers*, 10 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1. Lancashire and Cheshire Branch. Paper by E. L. Leeming, M.S.C., A.M., etc., on "Structural Principles in Road Design." The College of Technology. 7 p.m.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13

*Institution of Structural Engineers*, Yorkshire Branch. Hotel Metropole, Leeds. Professor J. Husband, M.ENG., etc., on "The World's Largest Bridge." 6.45 p.m.

*Institution of Structural Engineers*, 10 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1. W. A. Hakin on "Wind Bracing in Steel-Frame Buildings." 6.30 p.m.

*Victoria and Albert Museum*, Kensington, S.W.7. Lecture vii: "The Sculptors of the Sixteenth Century." By Eric Maclagan. 5.30 p.m. In the Lecture Theatre.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14

*Town Planning Institute*. General Meeting at the Caxton Hall, Westminster. Major R. H. S. Mealing on "The Establishment of Municipal Airports in Great Britain." 6 p.m.

*Institution of Structural Engineers*, Midland Counties Branch. Chamber of Commerce Buildings, New Street, Birmingham. J. F. Bourke on "Contract Law." 7 p.m.

*R.I.B.A.* Christmas Lectures for Children. Holiday Lectures by Mr. and Mrs. Quennell. Friday, December 28; Monday, December 31; Friday, January 4. 3.30 p.m.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17

*R.I.B.A.* Basil Ionideson, "Modern Glass."





*The Reptile House at the Zoo, Regent's Park, N.W.*

*By E. Guy Dawber. The entrance courtyard.*

## THE REPTILE HOUSE AT THE ZOO

[ BY PENLEE ASH ]

THE Reptile House is the latest addition to the curiously assorted group of buildings we call the London Zoo. This is not exactly the place in which to discuss the merits and demerits of zoos. Sufficient if we note in passing how the diversity of the animal kingdom militates against symmetry and an orderly arrangement of buildings. Consider, for instance, the giraffe. And at the other end of the scale, the snake—the reptile.

A reptile house is a building that lies rather far from the tracks of architectural precedence. It does not exactly fall into its natural groove, as one might say—reptiles . . . reptiles . . . ah! yes, neo-Congo, of course. The authorities are singularly reticent on the subject of reptiles. Guadet is a blank, and more recent theoreticians are hardly less cursory. It might be said, indeed, that the design of reptile houses is a field as yet hardly touched upon.

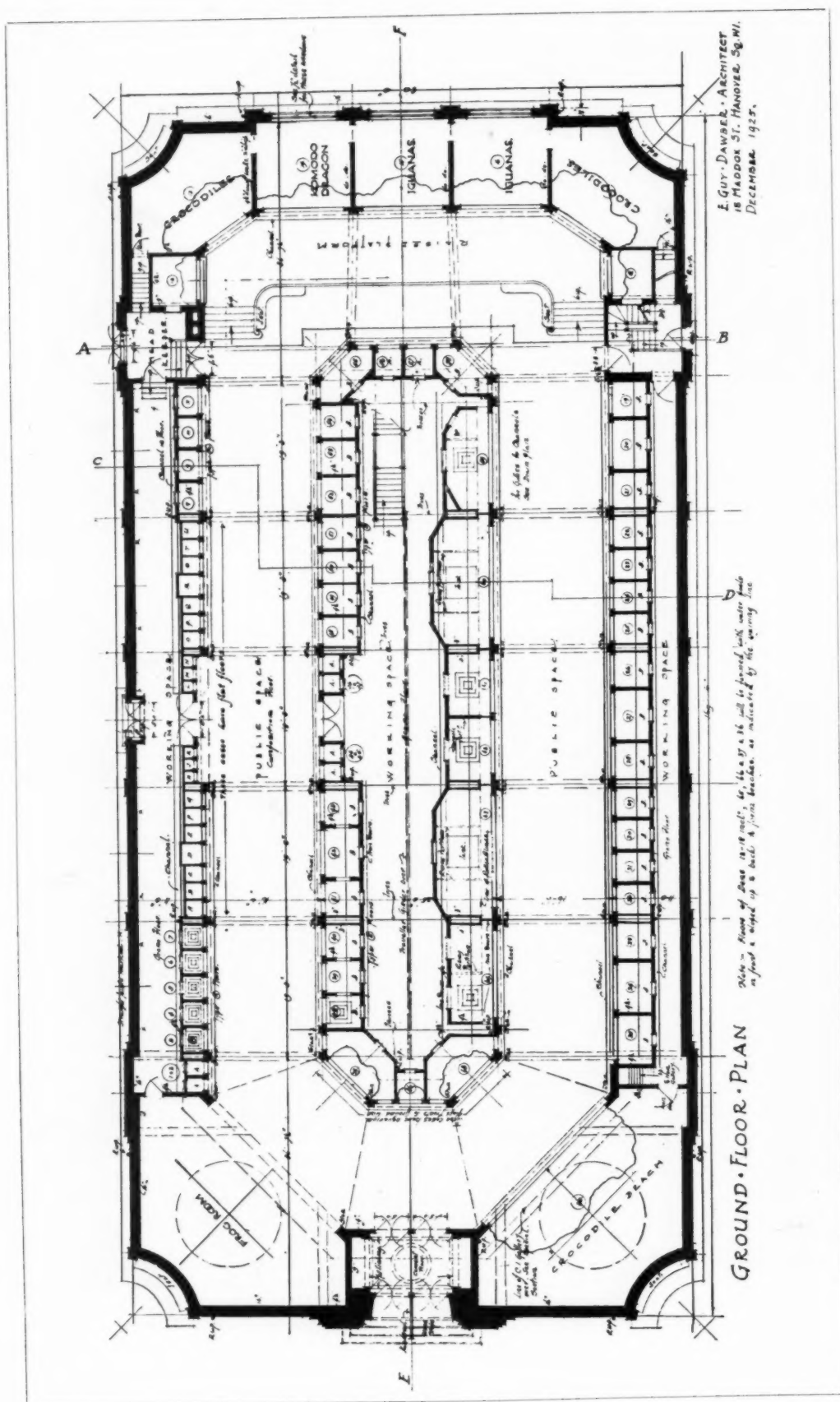
They are, of course, buildings of double intent, for not only must they provide comfortable and homelike surroundings for the lizard and the snake, but a view of them for man, the other and more transient occupant. Which of the two is the more important householder it might be permissible, under certain circumstances, to express in the building?—I have myself toyed with the notion of baroque twisted columns in ante as appropriate to the theme. In Regent's Park, however, man is assumed to be of greater importance than the lower beasts of the field and jungle, and a reptile house may be anything that is dignified and garden-like.

This building, designed by Mr. Guy Dawber, is therefore a garden building, though in some slight way it suggests

that he, too, pondered the mystery of Eden and was shaken; for if the entrance block suggests the summer-houses of Kew and Kensington Gardens, the little wide-eaved towers hail from another and a sunnier clime, and the absence of cornices in the intervening wall is not explained by either.

It must be rather difficult to design for the Zoo. You are in England and yet not in England. On one hand are the trees of Regent's Park, and on the other the frigid wildernesses of the Mappin Terraces, which I cannot refrain from coupling in mental association with the giant racer at Wembley. The whole thing is something of a show, and thus the buildings are divided in purpose—half garden architecture, half show-booth, with a hint of the wonders within. There is no reason why the various buildings should not be as stereotyped as MacFisheries, distinguished only by an appropriate symbol. Had Nash or Wren designed a zoo for a full complement of strange creatures, would the lion have had fatter columns than the Persian lamb? Most certainly not. Nash had never seen one of our popular exhibitions, with Kaffir kraals and miniature Taj Mahals. Had he done so he would no doubt have done his best to please, which would have been a pity.

The interior of the Reptile House is shiny and slick and quite up to date. On each side of a wide public ambulatory are the large glass windows through which one sees the snakes and reptiles in their native habitat. Not as formerly do the snakes, whose names the shoe-shops have made so very familiar, spend bored lives coiled in miserable hutches. Their cage here (see page 839) bears at least the semblance



The Reptile House at the Zoo, Regent's Park,  
N.W. By E. Guy Dauber. Ground-floor plan.



*The Reptile House at the Zoo, Regent's Park, N.W. By E. Guy Dawber. Above, a view in the public space. Below, interior of one of the dens. The position of this den in the public space is indicated by the arrow in the upper illustration.*





*The Reptile House at the Zoo, Regent's Park, N.W. By E. Guy Dawber. The entrance.*

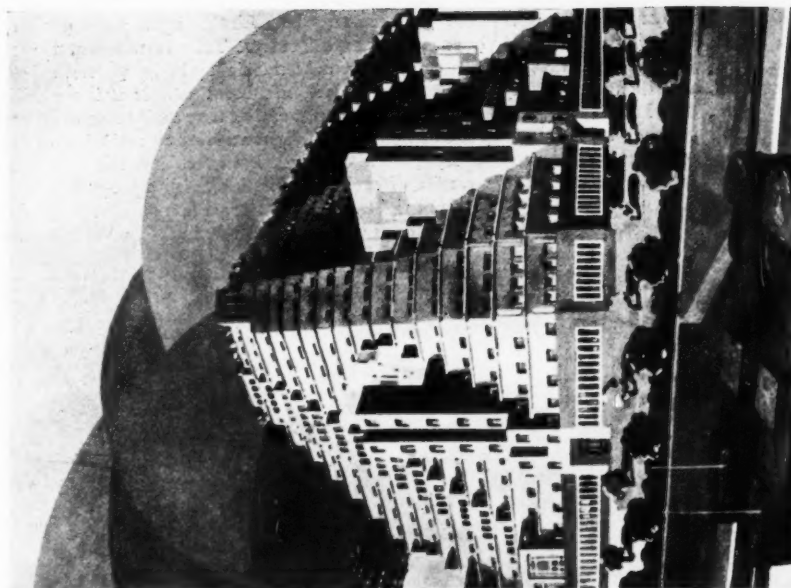
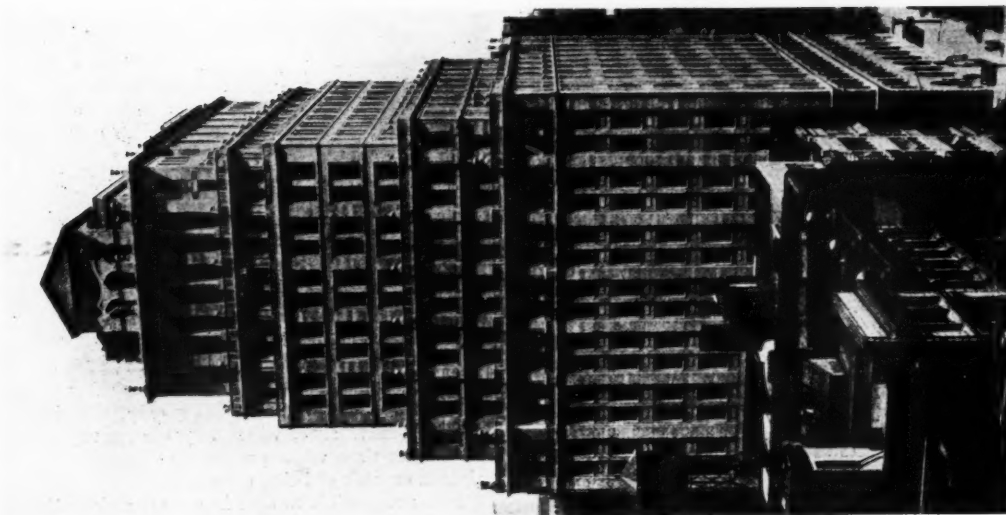
of liberty. There are rocks and homelike vegetation, a river scene recedes into the distance, and there is room to stretch and ruminare. Under these circumstances a zoo becomes less painful to the sensitive.

Mr. Dawber has carried a treatment somewhat similar to the last building in the design of the entrance gates and colonnade. A semicircle of columns roofed with large red tiles springs from the base line of the entrance block, containing a row of turnstiles, so that the crowds are dispersed in fan formation into the grounds. This is a quietly

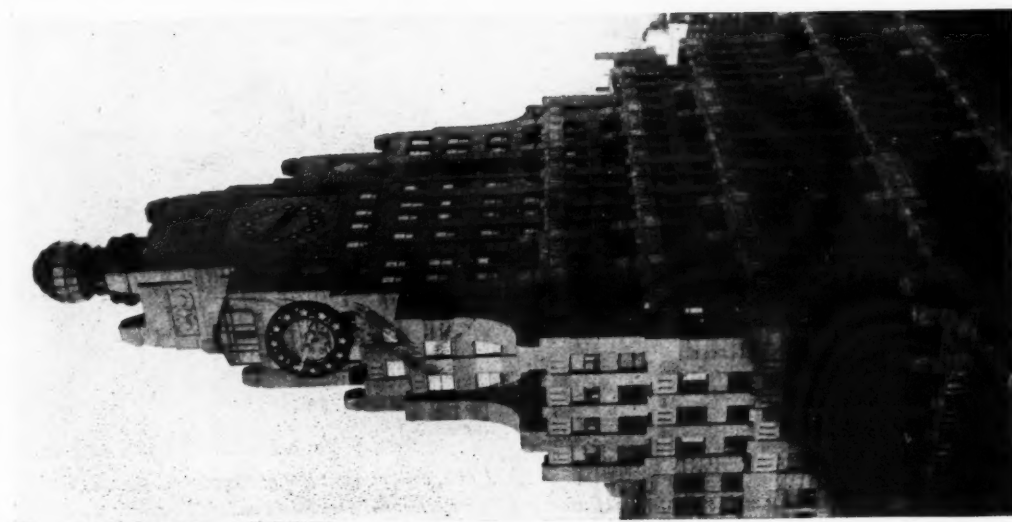
effective piece of work, with just a hint of the fabulous in the decoration of the large abacus to the columns, and in the fat red tiles just a touch of strangeness. It is small in scale and, unlike the Reptile House, consistently so. I cannot help feeling in all this that it would be fitter to disregard entirely the presence of bird and beast, and design straightforwardly without allusion or shy compliment. What is a snake that we should be mindful of him? Better that he should feel out of place in a Western building than that the building should be out of place in an English park.

*The fine old roof discovered by H. S. Rogers during repairs to the chancel of the thirteenth-century church at Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire. The roof appears to have been covered over during the eighteenth century; it is of early fifteenth-century date. It has four massive principal trusses with collars and framed purlins. A series of boards running between the principals are pierced with quatrefoil and butterfly-shaped openings forming a decorative cornice, six of which are in remarkably good condition.*





Left, The Pyramid Building, New York. By C. W. and George O. Ropp. Centre, a design for a skyscraper on futuristic lines. By Henry Sauvage. He claims that this method of construction allows all the floors to have the sun all day long. Right, the Royal Insurance Company's Building, New York. By Starrett and Van Vleck. This building has been awarded the first prize by The Downtown League of New York as the best building erected in 1927, in Lower Manhattan.



## THE DISCHARGE OF CONTRACTS

[BY A BARRISTER-AT-LAW]

THE law relating to contracts recognizes various means by which a contract may be legally discharged. This may be effected, of course, by mutual agreement, or it may be obtained by the actual performance of the contract itself. It may also arise from the breach of it, or it may follow from the fact that the contract is impossible of performance, or, in fact, it may result from the operation of the law. But it must be always remembered that mere delay, difficulty, or loss of profit will not, in themselves, excuse the performance of a contract. There is comparatively recent authority for saying, in connection with this, that a test to apply is to inquire whether reasonable men could have contemplated the circumstances as they exist and yet have entered into the bargain expressed in the document. Of course, where there is a purported contract to do something which is clearly impossible there is, and can be, no contract at all. It is void *ab initio*, and this, too, is the position where the subject-matter of a contract has ceased to exist at the time the contract is made. Care must be taken, however, to distinguish between contracts which are void and those which are voidable. It is scarcely necessary to add that a contract to do something which is unlawful or illegal cannot be maintained or enforced. But if the impossibility of performance of a particular contract arises after the contract is entered into this will give no excuse, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, if in its nature the performance might have been possible.

It should be mentioned, however, that there are some exceptions

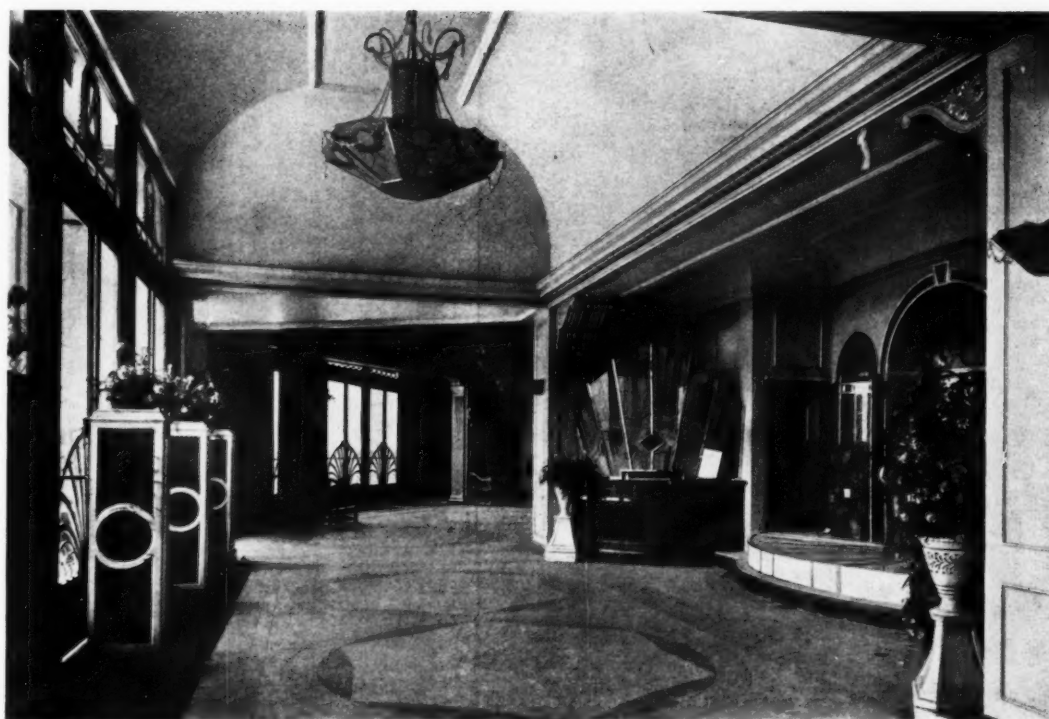
to this, in which subsequent impossibility would, in fact, discharge a contract. There would be those cases, for instance, in which the impossibility is caused by the law itself, such as an Act of Parliament making the performance illegal or unlawful. Then, again, there would be those in which contracts are made founded upon the continued existence of persons or things. Where, for example, the continued existence of a matter or thing is essential to the performance of a particular contract, its destruction, through no fault of either party, would have the effect of discharging both the parties to that contract. It is well known to most people that a contract for personal service is, of course, discharged by the incapacity or death of the promisor. It may be pointed out that the Sale of Goods Act, 1893, affords a further illustration; for under that Act an agreement to sell specific goods is avoided if, before the risk has passed to the buyer, by fault of neither party the goods have perished. It should be remarked, however, upon the general question relating to impossibility of performance that, as impossibility only releases the parties from further performance, where any contractual right has accrued before the time when performance became impossible, such a right is capable of being enforced.

It is not possible to deal in a short article with all the means previously generally indicated by which the legal discharge of a contract may be secured or become established. But a word or two, perhaps, may be desirable upon some of them which frequently present difficulty. Take certain instances: a discharge of a contract by agreement may be by waiver, substituted agreement, or by condition subsequent. If it is mutually agreed by the parties to a contract that they shall cease to be bound by their contract, then there is a waiver, or rescission of such contract. It must be understood, however, that the consideration for the promise of each party is the giving up by the other of his contractual rights. If the contract is such that it stands related to a future act or thing—when it is, in fact, what is known to the law



The Regal Cinema Theatre, Marble Arch, W., by Clifford Aish, built at a cost of £500,000. The elevation is of Portland stone. The main entrances are of white and black marble, and have bronze and glass entrance doors.





*The Regal Cinema, Marble Arch, W. By Clifford Aish.  
Above, the circle lounge. Below, the entrance vestibule.*

as an executory contract—then no further consideration is required for an agreement to rescind such contract than the discharge of each party by the other from his obligations thereunder. But it must be always remembered that where a contract has been executed on one side it cannot be discharged, before a breach thereof, without consideration. Thus, generally speaking, an executed contract is incapable of being discharged except by a release given under seal, or by performance of the obligation thereunder; such, for example, as by payment, where the obligation is to be so performed. This must not be confused with the legal position which arises under such instruments as promissory notes or bills of exchange, for these are on a different footing, as the holder of such may waive and discharge his rights, if the waiver be in writing, or if the note or bill be delivered up to the acceptor. The question of novation may be perhaps also briefly considered. But, first of all, it should be explained that there may be a discharge of a contract where such alteration is made in its terms as amount to a substitution of a new contract for the old one.

The question of novation is one which often gives rise to trouble and sometimes to litigation, for the new contract may be one including an express waiver of the old one, or the waiver may have to be simply implied by the introduction of new terms or new parties. Therefore, the intention to discharge the old or original contract must be always made manifest and clear, for the intention merely to postpone the performance of the obligations under the old contract will not suffice. Even though one cannot assign an obligation to perform a contract of any kind so as to be free from responsibility for non-performance, yet, in many cases, a contract may be performed by someone else, although there are certain exceptions to this, mostly of a statutory nature. But the person to whom the performance is due may consent to a novation creating a new contract under which the original contractor secures his release and the liability of another person is substituted.

In regard to the subject of a condition subsequent, it may be

sufficient to remark that, if the parties introduce a provision that the fulfilment of a certain condition or the occurrence of a particular event shall result in the discharge of both of them from further liabilities under their contract, this is what is termed a condition subsequent. Such fulfilment or occurrence would effectually discharge the parties, and here a bond may be mentioned as an instance. The questions relating to the discharge of a contract by a breach thereof are more or less familiar to business people, and it is also unnecessary to deal on this occasion with payment or tender as the methods of discharge. Contracts may be also discharged by certain rules of law which operate in special circumstances and under particular conditions; where, for example, a higher security is accepted for a lower one. Another instance of what is called merger is afforded by the judgment for a simple contract debt; while a contract is also brought to an end by bankruptcy, unless the trustee in bankruptcy is entitled and proceeds to adopt it, so far as the contract gives rise to a debt provable in the particular bankruptcy in question.

## BOOK REVIEWS

### A BOOK OF MODERN HOMES

*Bungalows and Modern Homes*, by Cecil J. H. Keeley, contains thirty-six designs for one-story bungalows and two-story houses. In each case a full-page perspective drawing is given of the house in line, together with a large-scale plan and full descriptive text, and the actual cost for different materials. Mr. Keeley's preface will give much room for meditation. On the vexed question of fees he admits that the architects' commission is often looked upon as an extra cost to be added to the cost of the house, but takes the opportunity to show that architects can and repeatedly do save to their client the cost of their own commissions, thereby enabling the client to obtain practically for nothing a good design



*The Regal Cinema, Marble Arch, W. By Clifford Aish. The colour of the auditorium is designed to reflect the gold, red and brown tints of autumn leaves.*



and professional supervision. After reading the remarks of the author and studying his designs, there must glimmer within the remotest chambers of the layman's intellect, even if temporarily paralysed, a conception of that truth which he brings to so

useful a demonstration. The author dedicates his book to all those about to build. He says: "To the speculative builder I trust the book will prove useful, inasmuch as it will enable him to select types for his various enterprises and thus be relieved of the necessity of preparing his own designs, a task which by reason of his training must be irksome, and cannot be expected to reach the same standard of architectural perfection as those prepared by specialists in planning and design." No person of culture would even affect to deny, or attempt to repress, the unutterable shuddering horror with which he regards the miserable buildings erected by many of the speculative builders. But the author goes much farther. Instead of bursting into frenzied convulsions at the spoliation of the countryside he offers a book of better designs.

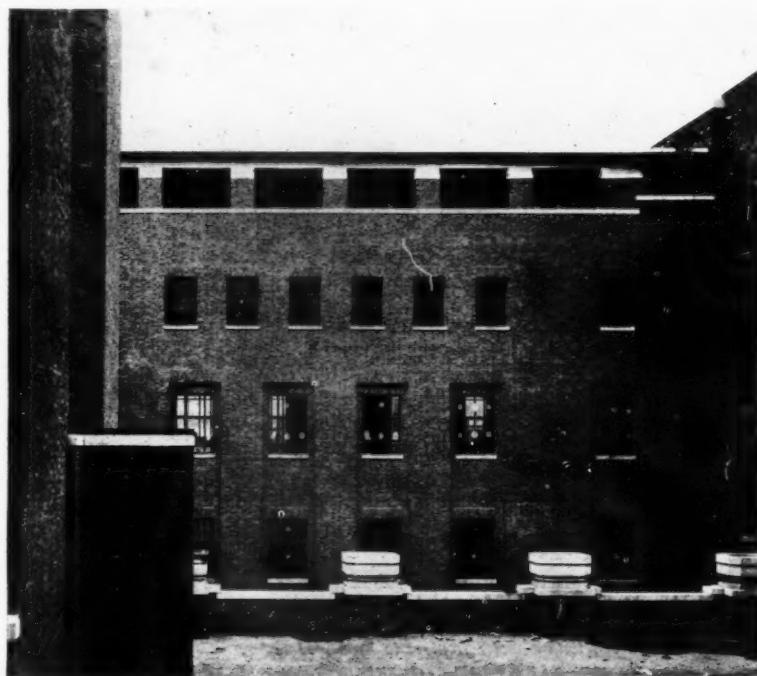
E. R.

*Bungalows and Modern Homes.* A series of typical designs and plans. By Cecil J. H. Keeley. B. T. Batsford, Ltd. Price 7s. 6d. net.

#### BUILDING SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

The October issue of *Building Science Abstracts*, compiled by the Building Research Station and published in conjunction with the Institute of Builders, has just been issued. The abstracts are classified under the following headings: Stone, mineral earths, clay and ceramics; lime, plaster and chemical compositions in general; concrete and cement; metal; organic building materials; paint and varnish; materials in general, their properties and testing; elements of structures; housing and domestic engineering; and specialized construction. Within these groups will be found first abstracts of papers primarily of interest to the building industry, the teachers of building science and the manufacturers of building materials, while at the end of each section are grouped abstracts of interest chiefly to research workers. These are followed by book notices and references to patents. The abstracts purport to be fair summaries of the original literature, but, of course, no responsibility can be accepted by the Building Research Station for the accuracy of authors' statements or for their opinions.

*Building Science Abstracts.* Vol. 1 (New Series), No. 10. October 1928. Abstracts Nos. 1727-1940. Published by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 9d. net.

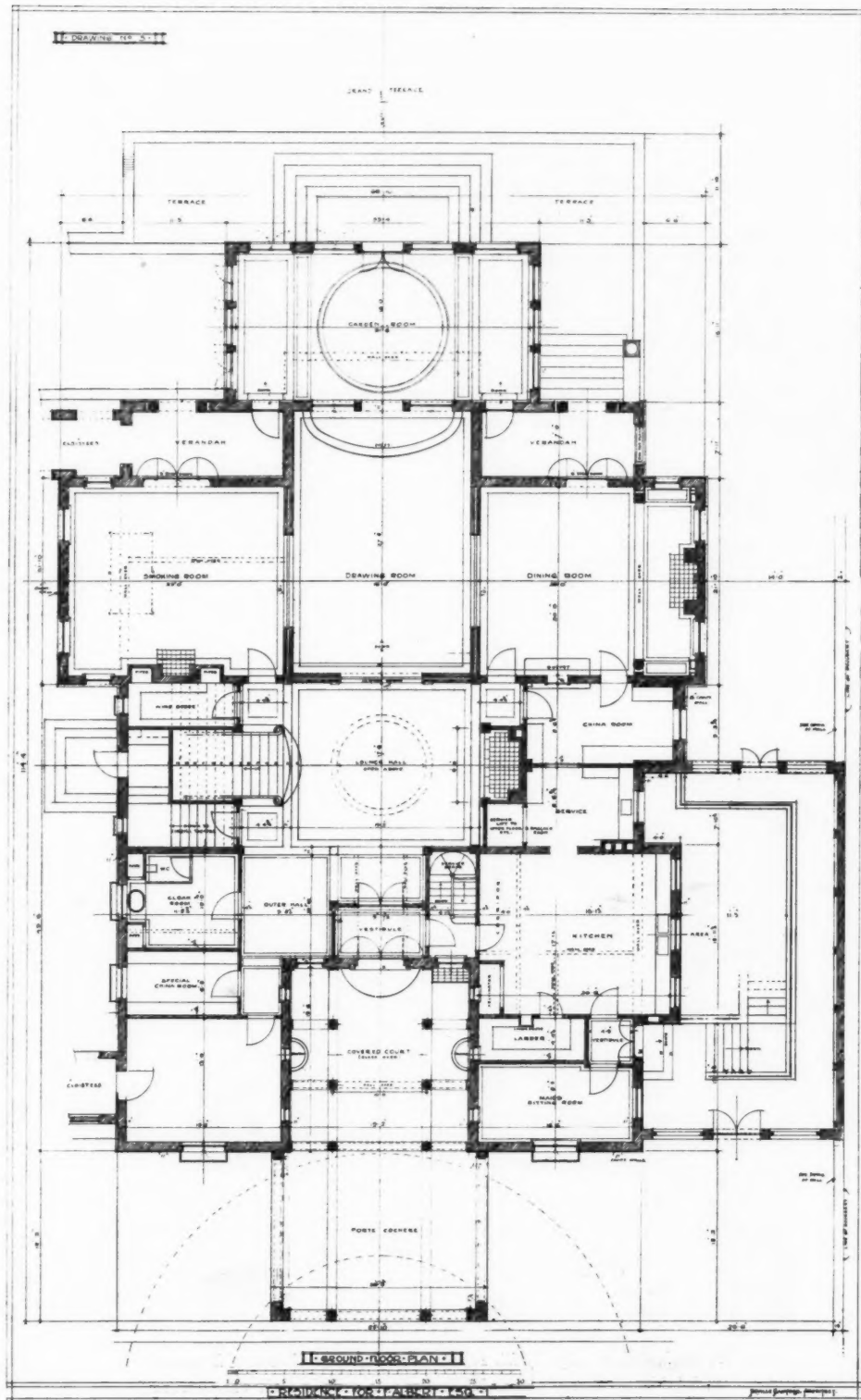


*The London School of Tropical Medicine, by P. Morley Horder and Verner O. Rees, Gower Street, W.C. Above, detail of Gower Street façade. Below, two views in the south court.*

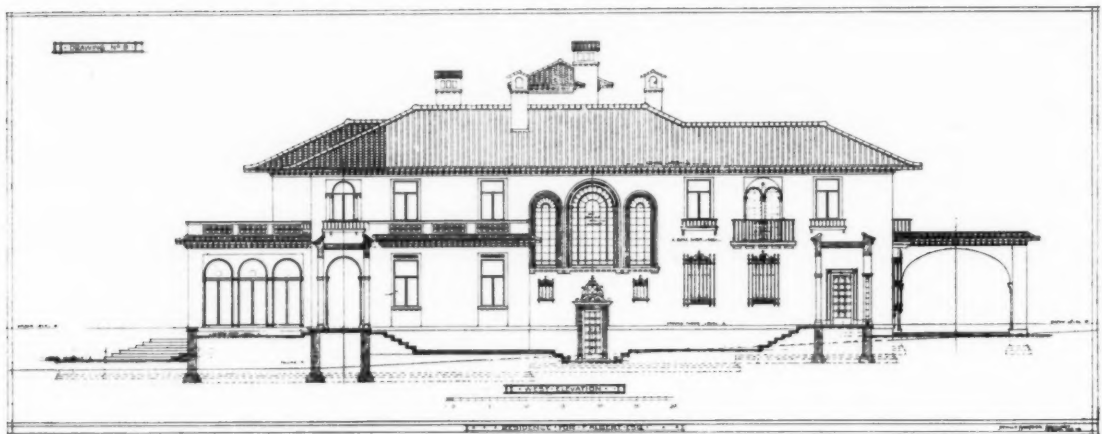




*House in Sydney. By Neville Hampson. Above, detail of main front. Below, the garden-room. This house stands on a site with a water frontage to Sydney Harbour, and has extensive views to the Heads. The Spanish style of architecture adopted has been found eminently suitable for the Australian climate and conditions.*



House in Sydney. By Neville Hampson. Ground-floor plan. In the entrance court are two wall fountains executed in French glass mosaic. The principal bathroom has a sunk bath of mother-of-pearl mosaic, and the walls and ceiling are of blue-and-gold tiles. In the basement is a cinema theatre to seat forty persons.



*House in Sydney. By Neville Hampson. Elevations. The roof is covered with half-round tiles of various brilliant colours, and the walls are plastered and finished a cream pink. The casement windows are of brass, turned green. The eaves of the roof project 4 ft. and the under spars are painted a deep purple.*





## ENGLISH PRECEDENT No. 42

MARKET SHELTER,  
WHITTLESEA,  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE

*This market shelter is a good example of the effect which can be obtained by the simplest means. From the photograph it might be thought that the cornice is too refined for the columns which support it; but actually the difference is accounted for by the materials employed, the columns being of stone and the cornice wood. The roof is covered with nicely-graded stone slates, and the stone finial which crowns the peak is well designed for its purpose. The standards converted to electric light serve as an index to the greater discrimination which even rural districts showed in former days.—[HAROLD TOMLINSON.]*



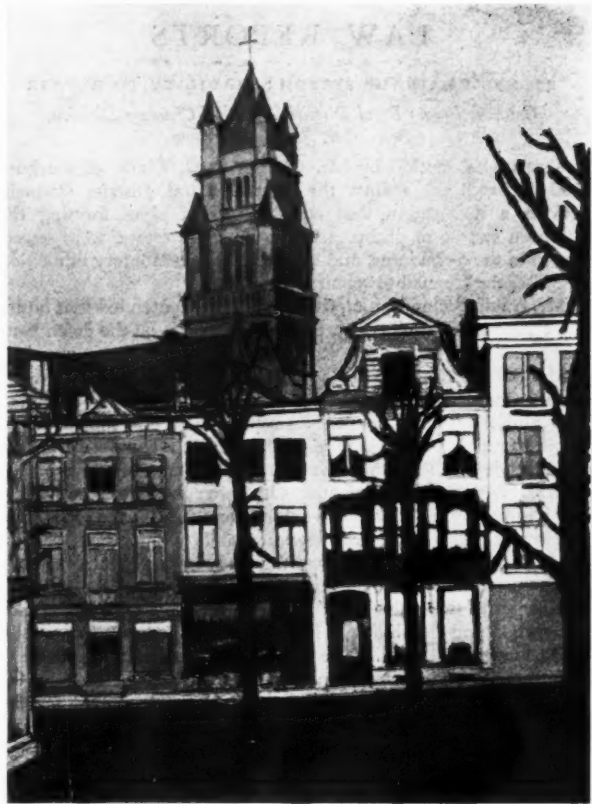
## THE A.A. EXHIBITION OF MEMBERS' SKETCHES

The annual exhibition of members' sketches now on view at the Architectural Association shows much the same character as it normally has done, but if anything it is even more cosmopolitan. Sketches and photographs comprise, among other countries, France, Belgium, Italy, Holland, Spain, Switzerland, and many other towns and villages whose nationality is slightly uncertain. There are fewer photographs than usual, and it is noticeable that Mr. Yerbury has not been quite so busy as heretofore. Photographs, of which there are a few, however, are exceedingly good.

The watercolour section is as usual quite the most pleasing, and it is particularly interesting to notice the growing tendency towards a technique closely resembling that of Mr. Walter Bayes, whose influence began to make itself felt in the A.A. two or three years ago, when he conducted sketch parties abroad. Mr. John Grey has an admirable sketch of Newbury on these lines, and Mr. Frank Roscoe is evidently quite satisfied with the convenience of the idea as well as with its results, because he is still a strong exponent of the flat wash. Mr. E. R. Jarrett is a noticeable convert, and has some exceedingly amusing pictures hung.

In the more definitely "architectural sketch" category, Mr. Beaty Pownall's "Coblenz" is particularly interesting. The outlines are very clearly defined, but do not clash in any way with the tones of the washes. We were sorry to find no work by Mr. W. G. Newton, and hope that his disappearance from the walls on such an occasion is a temporary and by no means a permanent occurrence. Mr. Keesey, fresh from his new fame as the designer of the embellishment on the bank notes, has two very charming sketches: one called "Hammersmith," and the other "Landscape—Kingsdown."

Whether or not the exhibition is as extensive as it has been in the past is rather difficult to say, because the accommodation is now so much better that the whole atmosphere is entirely different from what one has been accustomed to expect. Incidentally, that atmosphere is most encouraging, as in the past the somewhat



drab surroundings have not been conducive to a keen appreciation, whereas now the rooms are most attractive, and the work exhibited has a fair chance of its own measure of criticism. S. T.



*Above, Place Simon Stevin, Bruges. From a sketch by W. H. N. Penn.*

*Below, "Landscape—Kingsdown." From a sketch by W. M. Keesey.*

## LAW REPORTS

### ESTATE DRAINAGE SYSTEM: LIABILITY TO REPAIR

*Clark v. Epsom Rural District Council. Chancery Division.  
Before Mr. Justice Maugham*

This was a motion by Mr. Charles S. G. Clark, of Fetcham Lodge, Fetcham, against the Epsom Rural District Council, seeking a declaration that certain lines of pipes, forming the northern system of drainage of the Fetcham estate, were sewers vested in the defendants, and he asked for a mandatory injunction ordering the Council to repair the sewers.

Mr. Gavin Simonds, K.C., for the plaintiff, contended that under the Public Health Act, 1875, the obligation was on the defendants to repair.

Mr. Scholefield, K.C., for the defendants, said his clients were quite prepared to show that the pipes were not sewers vested in the local authority; but even if they were wrong on that they were not liable to repair them. The plaintiff was not a competent person in their view to sue; there were 600 inhabitants who were concerned. Moreover, the defendants had not constructed the system, nor had they adopted it. His submission was that the pipes were not sewers unless they had a lawful outfall.

Mr. Simonds said his case was that they became vested in 1912 when the outfall was into the River Mole, a tributary of the Thames; but owing to the pollution of the Mole the Thames Conservancy intervened and the difficulty in question now arose. The outfall when made was lawful. The Ministry of Health had declined to determine the question that now arose.

Mr. Scholefield submitted that it was not competent for the court to make the order asked in view of the decided cases.

His lordship, in dismissing the motion with costs, said the matter was an important one, and he would deal with the points raised. In the first place, the defendants said that his lordship ought to come to the conclusion on the evidence that the system was not a sewer within section 13 of the Public Health Act, 1875, because there was not in 1912, and never had been, an effective outfall. He thought that there was an outfall, and the fact that it might cause pollution did not affect the question. His view was

that in 1912 this system was one within the section. Secondly, assuming that to be so, it was said the plaintiff had no right to a mandatory injunction. That rested on section 299. The defendants contended that the statute, having given a special remedy, that remedy only was open. In his view, the plaintiff's right was to an application to the Ministry under that section. He was not satisfied that the defendants were under any liability to repair. A reconstruction might be necessary. He had to consider what he ought to do on the motion. Any declaration should be made with great care where individual rights were concerned. It was in evidence that the local authority were about to lay down a satisfactory system. It might become irrelevant to determine that the present one vested in them. If it became relevant for the Ministry to determine whether the alleged sewer vested in the defendants, it would do so. No declaration, therefore, seemed to be necessary. Moreover, the right in question which the plaintiff sought to establish was not a private right at all. The motion therefore failed.

### WATER MAIN: LIABILITY FOR COST OF EXTENSION

*The King v. Mid-Sussex Water Board, ex parte Summer Hill Estates, Ltd. King's Bench Division. Before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Avory and Atton*

This matter came before the court on a rule calling upon the Mid-Sussex Water Board to show cause why they should not hear and determine according to the statute an application by the Summer Hill Estates, Ltd., of Haywards Heath, for an extended water main at a reasonable cost.

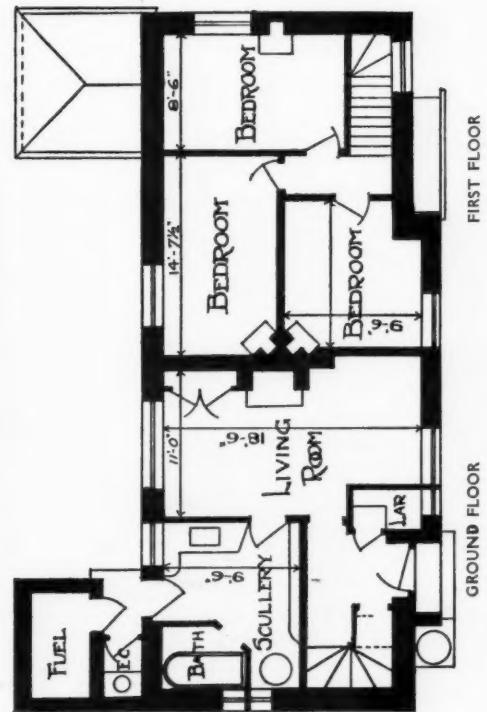
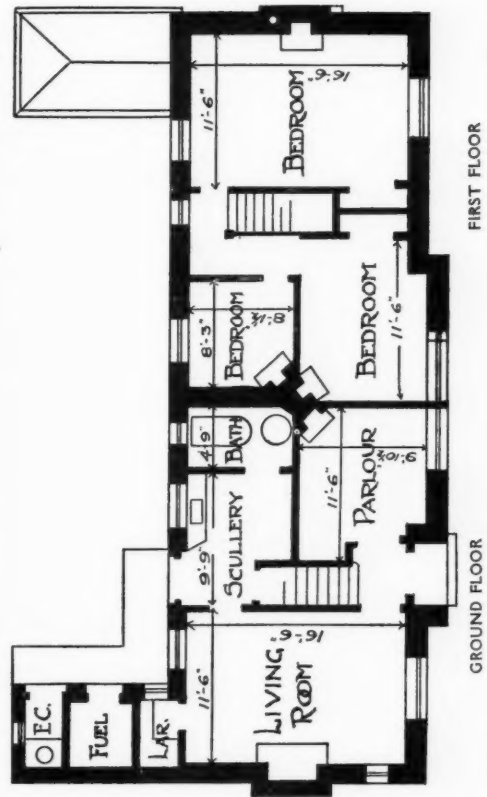
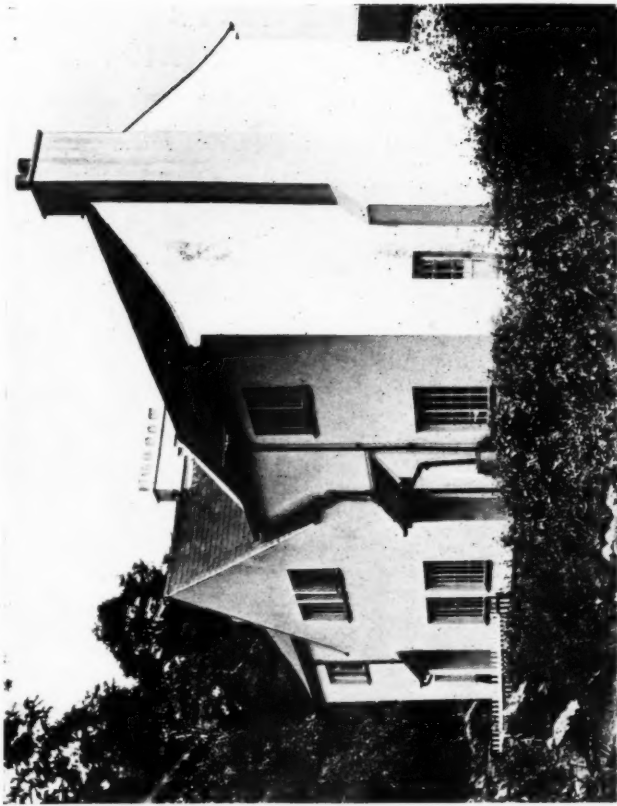
Mr. Jeeves, K.C., for the Water Board, stated that the Estates Company were erecting properties on an estate between Ardingley Road and Gander Hill, Cuckfield, and wished the Board to lay down mains over about 400 yds. at the expense of the Board, at least in part. The Board, however, took the view that in the circumstances it was not their duty to lay the main, and they were only prepared to do so if the company shared in the cost. He contended that it was no part of the duty of the Board to lay the mains free of charge.

Mr. Randolph Glen, K.C., for the Summer Hill Estates, Ltd., stated that the houses were built but could not be occupied because of the lack of water. The company could not get the



*Non-parlour cottages at Buckland Brewer for the Bideford Rural District Council. By Orphoot, Whiting and Bryce. The back elevations.*





Cottages for the Bideford Rural District Council. By Orphoot, Whiting and Bryce. Left, non-parlour type cottages at Buckland Brewer. Similar cottages were erected at Parkham and Clovelly. Right, parlour-type cottages at Fairy Cross. A pair of these cottages was also built at Abbotsham.

habitation certificate from the Council until the houses were supplied with water. All he required was an order on the Board to meet the company and deal with them reasonably.

The Lord Chief Justice said the court were of opinion that the rule failed, and it would be discharged with costs. He was unable to say that the Board had failed to carry out any statutory duty. The Estates Company seemed to want the rule to force the Board to come to a bargain—a somewhat novel proceeding. He thought the answer to the whole question was to be found in the affidavit of the clerk to the Water Board, Mr. Gunson, who said that the return to the Board for the expense of laying the main was speculative, and the main desire of the company seemed to be to get the main in to facilitate the building of their houses. The Board was always willing on completion of the houses to lay mains upon which a reasonable return for their expenditure was assured to them.

Justices Ivory and Aiton concurred.

## LIVERPOOL FIRST.

"There are two famous streets in Philadelphia called Walnut Street and Chesnut Street, running parallel to one another, and housing most of the wealthy and distinguished in that great town. There are two less famous streets in Liverpool with the same names, also running parallel to one another, which are turnings out of Bedford Street. They may not house such wealthy citizens, but between them in Bedford Street on the west side they contain the finest terrace of houses in the town. It is a terrace of two stories, forming one strong classical composition of great scale and power from end to end. The strength of this composition is largely given by the wide overhanging cornice which ties the whole together, and is formed into great pediments at intervals. I have often hoped that the University, which rents from the Corporation certain of the houses for its Veterinary School and other purposes, would one day rent the whole and would then remove the railings of the little gardens, run continuous grass in front, paint the houses the same colour, and reveal to the town another, if lesser, St. George's Hall. If this came about, the University would at a stroke come into possession of its finest building. Alas, it cannot be now! One of the centre houses has been turned into flats, and the Corporation has allowed the builder to cut into the great cornice and thereby to destroy the magnificent architectural feature which binds the whole terrace together, all for the sake of a couple of extra attic bedrooms. Does this generation deserve St. George's Hall?"—Professor C. H. Reilly on "Liverpool First" in the *Liverpool Post and Mercury*.



Left, Orrefors glass, Sweden. Right, handwrought silver. By Georg Jensen. [From the Applied Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition.]

## THE APPLIED ARTS AND HANDICRAFTS EXHIBITION

The Applied Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, includes only the latest productions of the Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Manufactory and



Stoneware. By K. Khyn. [From the Applied Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition.]

the sister factory, the Copenhagen Porcelain Factory. Among the exhibits are stoneware, grey cracked porcelain, Celadon porcelain, and porcelain figures by A. Malinowsky both in biscuit and decorated glazed porcelain, and soft or mat porcelain made by the Copenhagen Porcelain Factory. Among the artists who have contributed works in stoneware and Celadon are the Danish potter, Jais Nielsen; Knud Khyn the sculptor, whose animals attract great attention; Bode Willumsen, and Hans Hansen.

Grey cracked porcelain is made by the two artists, Thorkild Oslen and Tidemand. There are also figures by A. Malinowsky.

The stoneware illustrated above was exhibited by the Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Manufactory, Copenhagen.



## THE EMPIRE THEATRE

## SOME CONSTRUCTIONAL FACTS

THIS week we publish some constructional details of the new Empire Cinema Theatre, Leicester Square, W., which has just been built from the designs of Messrs. Frank Matcham & Co., associated with Messrs. Thomas W. Lamb, of New York. The theatre was illustrated in our issue for November 28, together with an article on "Thoughts on the Empire," by E. Beresford Chancellor. The consulting engineer for the erection of the theatre was Mr. S. W. Budd, A.M.I.N.S.T.C.E.

The construction of the theatre necessitated deep excavation and the building of massive reinforced concrete retaining walls on the Leicester Place and Lisle Street frontages. These walls vary in depth to a maximum of 44 ft. below street level in the neighbourhood of the saloon formed under the stalls floor. Below this level are the boilers and refrigeration plant, housed in chambers of reinforced concrete.

The stalls floor is of monolithic reinforced concrete construction supported by brick piers at approximately 14 ft. centres over a void beneath the floor. This void forms a chamber from which vitiated air is extracted from the auditorium through perforations in the floor, located under the seats and fitted with metal sleeves having mushroom heads. The steppings forming the floor of the balcony are also of monolithic reinforced concrete, and they span between steel rakers 12 ft. apart. Like the stalls floor the balcony is perforated for the extraction of vitiated air, the metal sleeves being in this case connected to main extract ducts.

The balcony main girder, over 122 ft. span between centres of supporting columns, is 18 ft. deep and weighs 97 tons. The vomitory passages from balcony crossover to tea-room pass through this girder, and floor of tea-room is carried by its bottom boom. Wing girders are arranged from the main girder to the flank walls of auditorium. These wing girders weigh 20 tons each, and support cantilevers which are anchored down to the main girder, and between the free ends of which a beam of 65 ft. long, 5 ft. deep, and weighing 14 tons is carried. This beam is located under the balcony crossover, and the tiers of seating in advance of this are supported by the cantilever ends of the balcony rakers.

The roof is arranged with steep mansard slopes at the margins, from the heads of which the low-pitched slopes of the main roof rise. The roof steelwork is so designed that the whole weight of the roof and ceiling, with the exception of the small loads brought upon the external walls by the feet of the marginal mansard rakers, is carried by four columns, situated, approximately speaking, at the corners of the auditorium. This necessitated roof principals of unusual design and dimensions, and the heaviest of these weighs over 38 tons. The roof covering is of reinforced concrete, finished with slating on mansard sides and asphalt on main slopes.

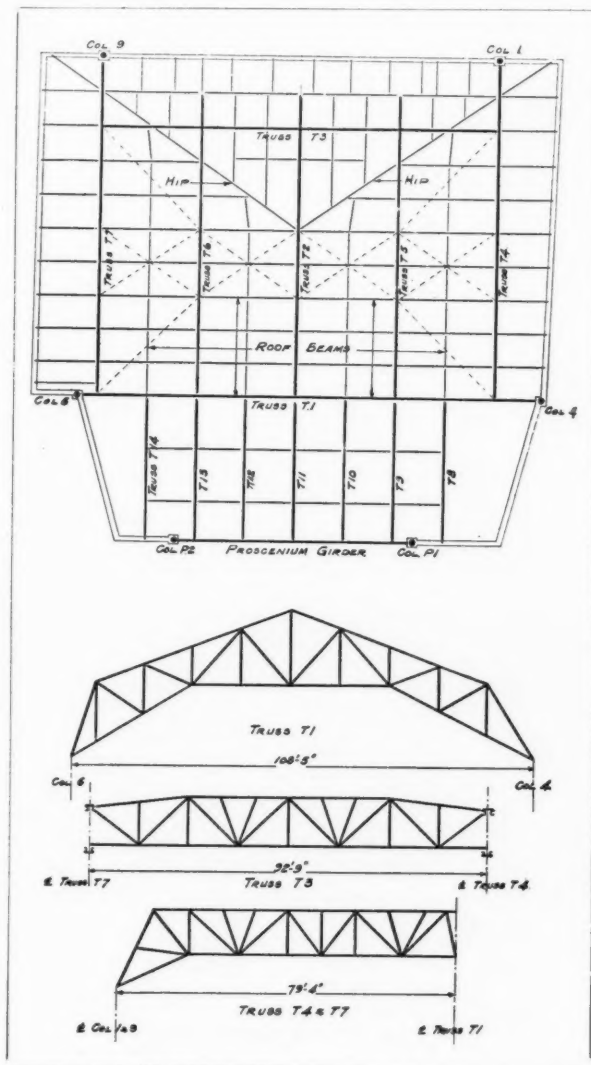
The whole of supports for the decorated ceiling are of steel bent to the forms of the various curves required, and suspended from the main roof members. In the void between ceiling and roof, steel stepways and walkways are provided to give access for relamping and concealed lighting and illuminated panels. The steelwork for the foyer and offices over is a complete steel frame, and on the roof the main heating and ventilating apparatus is housed in a special steel-framed building. Every known method has been employed to render the building fireproof throughout.

A large part in preserving the traditional atmosphere is played by the plaster decoration, which is designed throughout in an Italian style with a French feeling introduced. From the back of the balcony the first impression is of a vast domed roof and a balcony descending with a magnificent downward sweep.

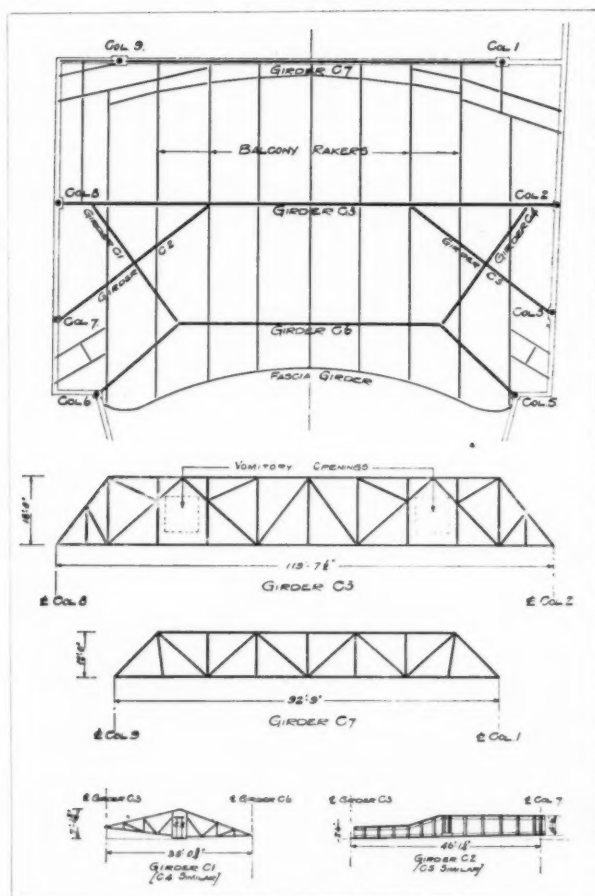
The portico, with its balcony, the tea-room, the grand foyer, the proscenium, the lobbies, the retiring-rooms, the lounges, bars, and entrances are all decorated.

The most striking feature of the interior is probably the great central dome of the auditorium ceiling, measuring 92 ft. by 80 ft. Round the proscenium is a wide enriched cove with ornamental spandrels on each side. Flanking the proscenium are ornamental arches, with sunray and central lighting features, in a pilaster setting. Below the arches are richly decorated exit doorways. The portico has a coffered ceiling enriched in fibrous plaster. The external decoration of this portico is scraffito. Every piece of decorative plasterwork was specially designed, modelled in clay, moulded in gelatine, and cast in fibrous plaster.

One fine morning last spring a few busy men might have been seen drawing huge circles on the grass in Hyde Park. Curious onlookers were puzzled as to the purpose of this very unusual proceeding. Very carefully the men fitted into the arcs of these



Plan and details of the roof framing of the Empire Cinema Theatre, Leicester Square, W.



circles a series of numbered wooden templates. It was evident from the approval which their faces betrayed that the result of their labours was satisfactory. That is how, with the permission of the Office of Works, the sweep of the balcony for the New Empire was checked on a life-size scale.

One essential fact governed every part of the planning of the New Empire Cinema, and that was: Every person in the audience must have a clear uninterrupted view of the screen. When one realizes that in the new building the seating capacity is 3,224, then the advance in modern theatre design can be appreciated to some extent. The balcony and auditorium floors are so perfectly constructed that every one of these three-thousand-odd chairs could be fixed direct to the floor without any packing or wedging of any description. Hence the extreme care with every curve and line of the floors.

The auditorium floor is supported on pillars and is saucer-shaped—a difficult problem in concrete construction in any case, and in practice made infinitely more difficult because it had to be constructed piecemeal. Cranes, material, and other gear had to be moved from place to place until this floor was finished. It speaks volumes for the workmanship to say that in no single place had any adjustment of levels to be made. The hundreds of pegs by which the saucer-like surface was marked were well and truly placed, the finish proving true to a fraction of an inch.

The balcony is carried at its forward end by one huge girder, so that no pillars or supports interfere with the view to patrons, of the auditorium seats. In order to construct this part of the work a double gang of men were employed to work day and night until it was finished, so that the concrete could be run in one unbroken mass. The radius of succeeding rows of seats varies from 90 ft. in the front to 150 ft. at the back, so that the careful plotting of the actual curves in Hyde Park was a piece of checking well worth the trouble.

In the main entrance foyer is a crystal electrolier 6 ft. in diameter and weighing about half a ton. This fitting has plate-glass mirrors arranged round the stem in such a manner that the lights will be reflected and thrown in all directions. Similar fixtures are placed in the tea lounge but containing forty-two lights only. In the two vestibules the fittings take the form of the famous Versailles lantern. These lanterns are a fine example of cast bronze work, the fine detail of the acanthus leaf being especially worthy of mention. The passages and staircase are illuminated by bulkhead fittings, these harmonizing with the simple treatment of the decorative scheme. The orchestra and balcony walls are equipped with crystal brackets.

[With regard to the illustrations of the theatre, published in our issue for November 28, it should have been stated that the photographs were kindly lent to us by the *Kinematograph Weekly*, to whom acknowledgment should have been made.—Ed. A.J.]

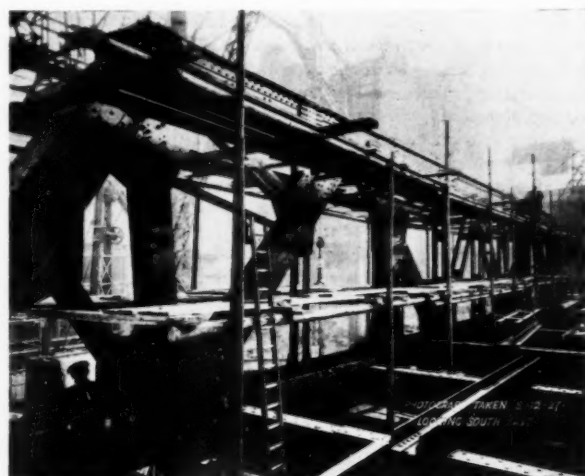
## ANNOUNCEMENTS

The French Government have awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honour, conferring the title of Chevalier, to Mr. Albert J. Thomas, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. Mr. Albert Thomas has been connected for many years with the Institut Français in London as member of the Council and hon. architect to the Institut. A Fellow of the R.I.B.A. and a member of several professional societies, Mr. Thomas has been associated with Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., in various works since 1902, including the Cenotaph in Whitehall, London, the British cemetery at Etaples, and other British cemeteries in France and Belgium, the British School of Art in Rome, Government House and the New City of Delhi, India, and other works in Great Britain, France, Spain, etc., and also in the execution of the Queen's doll's house.

The directors of the Midland Bank Limited have elected the Right Honourable Earl Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., to a seat at their Board.

A whip-round among the members of a shooting-party visiting the neighbourhood has made it possible to start restoration work at Fingest Parish Church, a Norman building.

Mr. C. H. Aslin, A.R.I.B.A., of Winchester, has been selected for the newly-created position of borough architect of Derby. He is at present deputy county architect of Hampshire.



*The Empire Cinema Theatre, Leicester Square, W. Above, plans and details of balcony framing. Below, the balcony main girder assembled in its final position, the scaffolding which remains being left in position for the purpose of site-riveting the connections. The beams in the immediate foreground finally supported the tea-room.*



## THE MID-SURREY REGIONAL PLANNING SCHEME

Of all the fair counties of England none is nearer to the hearts and homes of Londoners than that section of downland and weald situated in mid-Surrey. Along its backbone in days gone by tramped the pilgrim to Canterbury's shrine, and generations of men of all ages have climbed that same ridge from the north to feast their eyes on the panorama of field and forest that stretches away to the south downs. If the great wen of London should be allowed to stretch its tentacles over the whole of north Surrey, surely here is Nature's barrier to further growth, for the ridge of the north downs provides a sharp line that divides suburbia on its north side from real countryside of the weald. Even today those city dwellers, who still prefer to enjoy the countryside on foot in preference to the upholstered seat of a motor-car, can find good walking country in mid-Surrey. The report prepared by Messrs. Adams, Thompson and Fry may even now be in time to save the beauty of this region from being ravaged by the speculative builder and motor enthusiast. It was, therefore, important that a scheme for future development of the region should be published at the earliest possible moment, if only in outline, rather than wait till a more detailed report could be prepared, and the reader should bear this in mind when he comes to examine the proposals.

The mid-Surrey region comprises an area of approximately 150 sq. miles, and is administered by six local authorities, viz.: Reigate Borough, Reigate Rural District, Dorking Urban and

Rural Districts, Leatherhead Urban District, and Caterham Urban District. The territory dealt with consists roughly of three main divisions: *a*: the chalk plateau occupying the northern portion; *b*: the weald country in the south of the region; and *c*: the central district comprising the escarpment of the north downs and the Leith Hill range. These three districts, each possessing its own characteristics, have suggested the formation of corresponding zones: *a*: an urban zone to the north where development is rapidly taking place; *b*: a rural zone to the south, still almost entirely agricultural; and *c*: a special rural zone for the preservation of the north downs and the wooded hills. These proposals are to become effective by limitation of density of building, and the authors of the report recommend an average density of twelve houses per acre in the urban zone, four houses in the rural, and a maximum of one house per acre in the special rural zone. It is, however, difficult for a countryman to imagine how the southern portion of this delightful region can retain its rural character with a density of building so high as four houses to the acre, or how it can remain agricultural if so much building be allowed; even in the special rural zone an average of one house per acre would eventually do much to destroy its present character. In the matter of new public open spaces, those proposed in the report will make a most valuable addition to the existing large spaces to which the public has access.

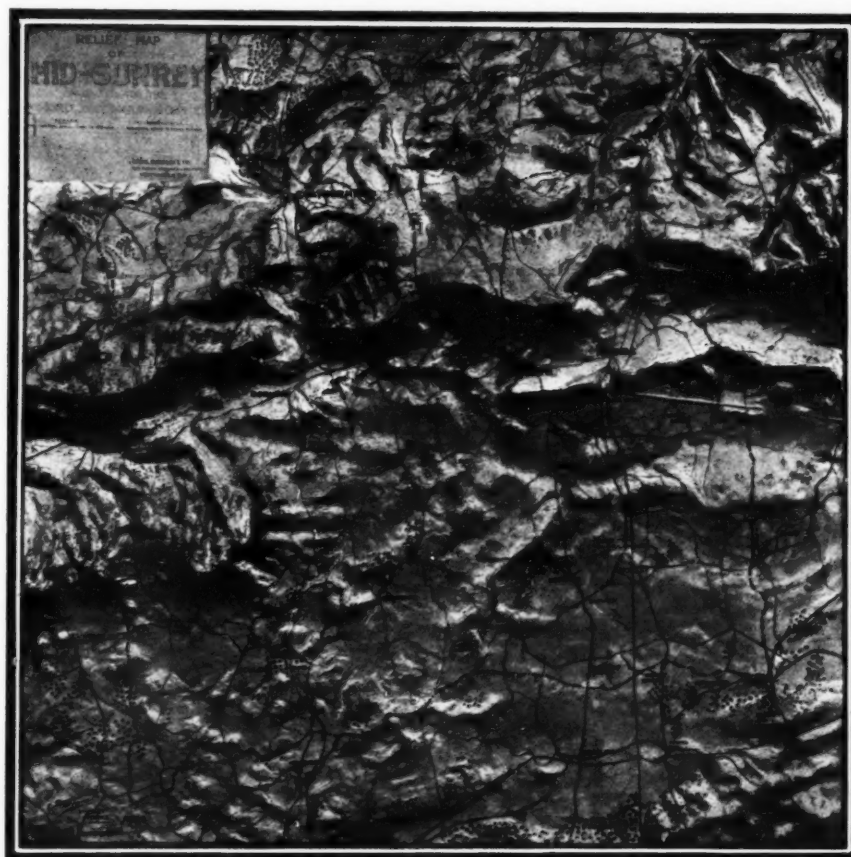
The three main reservations suggested are:

*a*: the ridge of the north downs;

*b*: the Leith Hill range;

*c*: the valley of the Mole, and the present acreage of 4,564 acres would be ultimately augmented by a further 1,900 acres.

The authors are to be congratulated on their recommendation for the provision of a continuous strip which would extend along

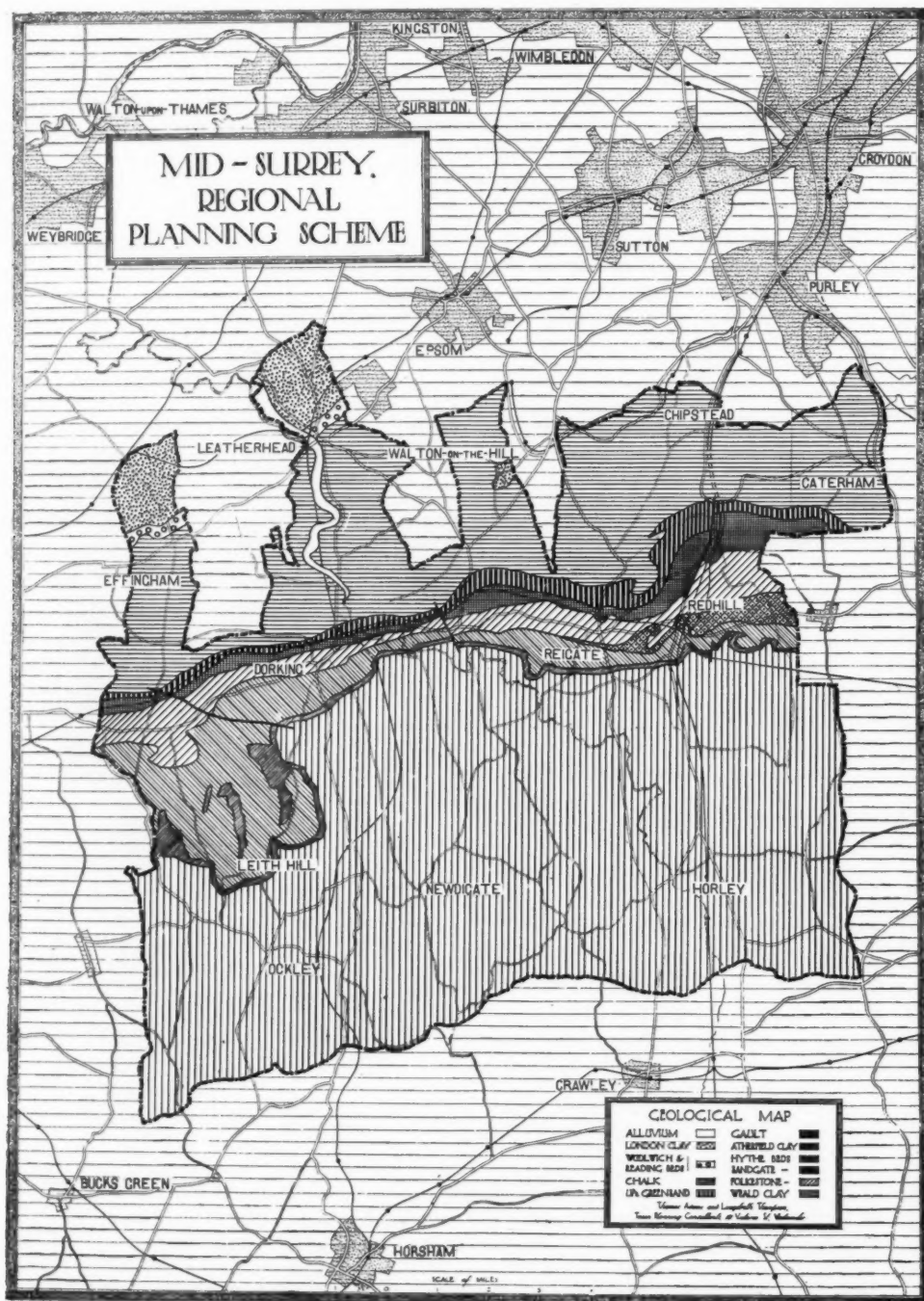


*Relief map of Mid-Surrey. [From The Report on the Mid-Surrey Regional Planning Scheme.]*

the whole length of the north downs and a similar parkway excluding some twenty miles along the banks of the Mole. As regards new roads, few are recommended, or, indeed, required, but numerous widenings and some cross connecting roads are suggested to link up the north and south arteries. A section of the report deals with architectural control of new buildings, based on the model clause published by the Ministry of Health and with such other details as tree planting, advertisements, etc. It is hoped that local authorities in the preparation of the detailed statutory schemes will adopt the outline proposals of the mid-

Surrey report, for it would be an incalculable loss if the many charming villages that exist in the region were spoilt by unfortunate buildings. A limited area is zoned for industry, but it is doubtful if an increase of industrial activity south of Redhill is altogether justified, even though the existence of the Southern Railway may suggest factory sites. Mention should be made of the inclusion in the report of several attractive pen-and-ink sketches by Mr. Maxwell Fry and a photograph of a relief map that shows very clearly the topography of the region.

W. HARDING THOMPSON



Geological map of Mid-Surrey. From The Report on the Mid-Surrey Regional Planning Scheme.

## THE REGISTRATION BILL

[ BY OUR PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVE ]

On Tuesday, December 4, the Architects (Registration) Bill was considered in Committee in the House of Lords. Lord Crawford, who is in charge of the Bill, explained that the amendments he had put on the paper were accepted by the Institute of Architects, and that they were nearly all inserted to meet the wishes of the Institute of Civil Engineers and the Surveyors' Institution. Several of them were purely drafting amendments, and only one had any question of substance at all and that was rather small.

Lord Salisbury said though the Government had not put down any amendments, on the third reading perhaps an amendment might be proposed.

Clause 5 provides that "there shall be appointed annually an Admission Committee consisting of twenty-four persons, one to be nominated by each of the twelve bodies specified in the Second Schedule to this Act, and twelve persons to be appointed by the Council of whom ten persons shall be members of the Institute, one person shall be nominated by the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, and one person shall be nominated by the Ulster Society of Architects (Incorporated). The Admission Committee shall continue in existence for such period as may be necessary to deal with questions arising under subsection (2) of this section."

Lord Crawford moved to substitute "eleven bodies" for "twelve bodies." He said that the Surveyors' Institution desired to have their name removed from the Second Schedule of the Bill—that was, the Admission Committee. The name was inserted with their consent, and he believed at their instance, originally. Now they desired no longer to serve in that capacity.

The amendment was agreed to.

On Clause 6 (Council to prescribe future qualifications for registration): Lord Danesford asked Lord Crawford if he had considered the question as to the body who had charge of the arrangements for, and the conducting of, the examinations which an architect would have to pass before registration. Examinations were not very pleasant things. He agreed that in this case a proper examination was absolutely essential, but he hoped that the examination would be strictly appropriate for the purposes for which it was conducted. His doubt was whether the body proposed was the best body that could be set up in order to arrange for these examinations.

Lord Crawford said it was impossible to predict what course would be followed by a Committee which was very large. It consisted of fifty individuals, nominated by various bodies. But it was quite clear that the Board of Architectural Education, set up in the First Schedule under Clause 6 of the Bill, was already invested with large powers and considerable discretion. The Bill gave that Committee discretion as to time and place and very largely as to the nature of examinations. Under those conditions he was advised by his friends who were learned in the law that this body was empowered to appoint sub-committees to which it was authorized to delegate its responsibilities. There was nothing in the Bill to say so; there was nothing in the Bill to say that the Board of Architectural Education should keep minutes; but those rights were inherent, he understood, in committees set up in that fashion, and once Parliament began to lay down that such and such a body should keep minutes, or that such and such a body should have the right to keep minutes, they began to make a schedule of rights and powers which was most undesirable because probably they would leave out something, and later on the discretion of the Committee might be thereby fettered. As regarded examinations, certainly as regarded architectural education, the tendency nowadays was to ensure that there should be great disparity of method and style of education. So much the better. There was no uniformity, there was nothing in the nature of stereotyped examinations, and he hoped that

that would be maintained by the Board, because disparity of education in those artistic as well as in those constructional matters was a very excellent thing.

Clause 11 reads: Any registered person shall be entitled to take and use the name or title of "Registered Architect" or any style containing the words "Registered Architect," but a person shall not practise in Great Britain or Northern Ireland under any name, title, or style containing the words "Registered Architect," unless he is a registered person, and any unregistered person who so practises or wilfully pretends to be a registered person, or takes or uses the name or title of a Registered Architect or any name, title, style or description implying that he is a registered person, shall on summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds for the first offence and one hundred pounds for every subsequent offence: Provided that, subject to the provisions of this section, nothing in this Act shall prevent any local authority or person performing any act or operations in connection with the construction of buildings which such local authority or person was entitled to perform prior to the passing of this Act: Provided also that nothing in this section shall affect the validity as between contracting parties of any act of any person under any customary form or conditions of a building contract.

Lord Crawford moved, in the first proviso, before "the construction," to insert "the design or." He said that was the only amendment in his name of any interest or substance. The Bill spoke about the performance of "any act or operations in connection with the construction of buildings." The Institution of Civil Engineers had suggested that the wording of the proviso should be extended to introduce the word "design," so that if that amendment was accepted it would read "design or construction of buildings." It certainly was an extension of the rights conferred on the Institution of Civil Engineers and other similar bodies, but as it was not one to which architects or their Institute objected it should be accepted.

The amendment was agreed to.

Another amendment was agreed to, extending the scope of the Bill to corporate members of the Institution of Civil Engineers or of the Surveyors' Institution who might hereafter desire to be registered.

After a few minor alterations had been agreed to, the Bill, as amended, was reported to the House.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### FEES FOR LAYING OUT ESTATES

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—With regard to "A.R.I.B.A.'s" letter in your last issue, I consider that the R.I.B.A. scale gives some guidance in the matter of fees for planning private estates, either in the ordinary scale of fees, or fees chargeable for housing work, including the layout.

The R.I.B.A. scale is as follows:

"For the preparation of a plan or scheme from existing maps, showing roads, builders' plots and buildings in block, including:

1: Conference with local authorities and their officials.

2: Layout plan (where necessary) to 1-2500 scale.

3: Detailed layout plan or plans to 1-500 scale.

But exclusive of the preparation of detailed plans of buildings:

For the first twenty-five houses . . . £1 0 0 per house

For the next seventy-five houses . . . 10 0 "

For the remainder . . . 7 6 "

"In cases where the number of houses has not been determined the fee shall be based on an average of twelve houses per acre. If a fully contoured plan of the site is not provided by the local authority an extra charge shall be made by the architect for taking levels of the site based on the time expended."

I suggest that if "A.R.I.B.A." cannot calculate his fees on the R.I.B.A. scale he should apply to the Institute Practice Committee officially, for guidance in this matter.

W. HARDING THOMPSON



## SOME CAUSES OF DAMPNES

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—Mr. E. Watson, in your issue for November 28, refers to my article on the above subject; and to an idea that rainwater covering a flat asphalt roof, constructed to retain an inch depth of water, protects the asphalt from hot sunshine. I have not heard this interesting suggestion before, but it appears to me that at least three objections make it undesirable, viz.:

1: That an inch or so of water would be rapidly evaporated by the sun's heat so that in the hot summer, when a protective agency is desirable, the water would be absent.

2: That the water standing during the rainy season, when it is useless, would be unhygienic; and

3: When the water freezes and then thaws a certain amount of undesirable stress would be developed in the asphalt.

However, I certainly join with Mr. Watson in appealing for other views on this important matter.

EDGAR LUCAS

## IN PARLIAMENT

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE]

Major Kindersley asked the Minister of Health if he was now in a position to make an announcement regarding the future arrangements as to the housing subsidy?

Mr. Chamberlain said that after consultation with the representatives of local authorities in accordance with section 5 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, it was proposed to issue an order altering the contributions payable. The alterations in England and Wales would be as follows: As regarded houses to which the Housing, etc., Act, 1923, applied, no further contributions would be payable. As regarded houses to which the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, applied, the annual Exchequer contributions would be reduced by £1 10s. per house. These alterations will apply to any houses completed after September 30, 1929; the present rates of Exchequer contributions being available for all houses completed up to that date.

Sir Kingsley Wood informed Mr. Sullivan that the number of new houses built in England and Wales under the various Housing Acts between January 1, 1921, and November 1, 1928, was 776,526.

Sir Robert Thomas asked the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, as representing the First Commissioner of Works, if he was aware that many ancient buildings of architectural beauty and historic interest which were situated in towns were disfigured by the close proximity of sheds, refuse dumps, ruined works, and other unsightly erections; and would he therefore, as a measure for the relief of local unemployment and in order to increase the value of these ancient monuments as a means of attracting tourists from abroad, invite local authorities to initiate clearance schemes where they were required, and assist the municipalities to carry them out?

Sir V. Henderson said that the First Commissioner, while sympathizing with the object which the hon. member had in view, regretted that it was not competent for his department to take action on the lines indicated.

Mr. Hurd asked the Minister of Health if he would state what county councils were using their powers of control over unsightly advertisement hoardings; and whether he was satisfied that those powers were adequate for the purpose?

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, who replied, said that the total number of county councils which had made bylaws under the Advertisements Regulation Act was fifty-two. The control over unsightly advertisements was fully considered by Parliament, and the powers of the councils strengthened in 1925, when the Amending Advertisements Regulation Act was passed. It was much too early to measure the effectiveness of the Act, having in view the five years' exemption conferred on then existing advertisements.

Mr. Hurd asked what progress was being made with the work of the Lionel Earle Committee for the abatement of the disfigurement of the town and countryside by unsightly and misplaced petrol pumps?

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks said that the committee was now sitting, and he hoped that its work would not take long, but at present it was too early to say when it would be in a position to present its report.

## NEW INVENTIONS

[The following particulars of new inventions are specially compiled for THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, by permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office. All inquiries concerning inventions, patents, and specifications will be answered by our patent expert, and should be addressed to the Editor, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. For copies of the full specifications here enumerated readers should apply to the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2. The price is 1s. each.]

## LATEST PATENT APPLICATIONS

- 32419. Grieve, W. H. Louvre ventilator. November 6.
- 32532. Gell, P. V. W. Decorative treatment of walls. November 7.
- 32258. Johns-Manville Corporation. Building construction. November 5.
- 32921. Miles, H. G. W., Chichester. Manufacture of packing-strips for frames of sliding windows. November 10.
- 32700. Ohlsson, O. G. A. Folding windows. November 8.

## SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED

- 299945. Colman, T. B. Revolving doors.
- 299958. Elliott, H. Locking fittings for windows, doors, fan-lights, and the like.
- 300056. Nocker, K. Floors and walls.
- 300085. Chubb and Son's Lock and Safe Co., Ltd.; Butter, F. J.; and Ball, H. S. Reinforcement of concrete structures.

## ABSTRACT PUBLISHED

- 297402. Ogden, F. S., The Yews, Stanley, near Derby. Chimneys.

## COMPETITION CALENDAR

The conditions of the following competitions have been received by the R.I.B.A.:

**December 31.** Elementary School, West Bromwich. Competition open to architects resident in the United Kingdom. Assessor: Mr. Herbert T. Buckland, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £150, £100, and £50. Particulars from Director of Education, Education Offices, West Bromwich. Deposit £1 1s.

**January 1.** The Executive Board of the Hospital Centre, Edgbaston, Birmingham, invite architects to compete for the proposed new building and ask those who have had special qualifications in designing large-scale hospitals to send their names, with any information they think fit, to Mr. F. H. C. Wiltshire, hon. secretary, Executive Board, The Council House, Birmingham, on or before January 1, 1929, and the Board, with the advice of their assessor, Mr. H. Percy Adams, will select a limited number, not exceeding twelve, to compete, and each competitor thus selected shall receive a specified sum for the preparation of his design. It is the intention of the Board to employ the architect whose design in the competition is selected to carry out the work.

**January 15.** Municipal Buildings and Market Hall proposed to be erected on a site in Whitby Road, Ellesmere Port. Assessor: Mr. T. R. Milburn, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums: £100, £75, and £50. Particulars from the Clerk to the Council, Council Offices, Ellesmere Port. Deposit £1 1s.

**February 13.** Art Gallery to be erected in Christchurch, New Zealand, under the R. E. McDougall gift. Amount to be expended, £25,000. Competition in two stages. 1st stage: Pencil sketches from which will be selected by the assessor three designs, each of the authors to receive £100 honorarium. 2nd stage: The authors of the three selected designs to compete and the one adjudged the winner by the Jury of Award will be employed as architect. Open to all architects on the Register of the R.I.B.A. and all affiliated Institutions. Assessor: Mr. S. Hurst Seager, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. Jury of Award: the Dower;

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the Rev. J. K. Archer (who is at present the Mayor of Christchurch); Mr. R. Wallwork, Director of the Canterbury College School of Art, Christchurch (and at present the President of the Canterbury Society of Arts); and the Assessor. Particulars from the Office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand, the Strand, London, or from Mr. J. S. Neville, Town Clerk, Christchurch, New Zealand.

**March 31.** Erection of a monument to the Liberator Bolivar in the City of Quito. The Ecuadorean Minister in Paris and two members of the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito, residing in Paris, will form a committee to organize and carry out the competition. A jury of four members, composed of experts, artists, and art critics, will judge the works presented. The designs, "Esbozos" (drawings or sketches), "maquettes," etc., which it is desired to present must be forwarded to the Legation of Ecuador, 91 Avenue Wagram, Paris, not later than March 31, 1929. The sum of 2,000,000 French francs is available for the erection of the monument. This sum includes the fees of the artist who will carry out the work, either by himself or with others acting under his direction. Honourable mention will be awarded to the authors of the designs adjudged second and third. The decision of the jury will be submitted to the Sociedad Bolivariana of Quito for ratification, prior to the contract with the author of the selected design being signed.

## THE NEW REPTILE HOUSE

Following are the names of the general contractors and sub-contractors for the new reptile house, Zoological Gardens, N.W., illustrated on pages 837 to 840: General contractors, Messrs. Prestige & Co.; general foreman, Mr. W. French. Sub-contractors: Neuchatel Asphalte Co., asphalt; Crowborough Brick Co., bricks; Stancliffe Estates, Darley Dale, Stancliffe stone; Moreland Hayne & Co., structural steel; Ames and Finnis, special green glazed Italian tiles; Alfred Goslett & Co., plate glass; Lamplough, vitra glass; British Challenge Glazing Co., patent glazing; Dent and Hellyer, hot-water work, plumbing, and sanitary fittings; Barlow Bros., electric wiring; electric heating scheme by General Electric Co. carried out by Barlow Bros.; G. H. Haden and Sons, ventilation; J. M. Pirie & Co., door furniture; John H. Pye, and Henry Hope and Son, casements; J. Avery & Co., sunblinds; Albany Forge, Wainwright and Waring, metalwork. The entrance gates were done by the Zoo authorities, the stone work by Wallis, of Maidstone.

## THE REGAL CINEMA

Following are the names of the contractors and sub-contractors for the Regal Cinema, Marble Arch, W., illustrated on pages 842 to 844. The cinema was built for the Regal Cinemas, Ltd., from the designs of Mr. Clifford Aish, F.S.I. General contractor, F. G. Minter, Ltd. Sub-contractors: Smith Walker & Co., Ltd., structural steel; Caxton Floors, Ltd., patent flooring; Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., waterproofing materials; Maple & Co., Ltd., seats; Berkeley Electrical Co., electric wiring and electric light fixtures; J. M. Pirie & Co., Ltd., entrance doors; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., casements; S. W. Francis & Co., Ltd., rolling shutters; Merryweather & Co., curtain counterweights; Frank Birkett, fireproof curtain; Berry and Sons, heating and ventilating; H. Lazarus and Son, Ltd., carpets.

## A CORRECTION

The National Radiator Co., Ltd., desire to correct a statement made in their advertisement which appeared in last week's issue. The six sizes of their Ideal Classic boilers range from 150 to 800 sq. ft. of radiation, and not 150 to 180 sq. ft., as stated by error in the advertisement.

## TRADE NOTES

Messrs. Higgs and Hill's annual staff dance and concert, held at the Georgian Rooms, was, as usual, a very great success. The musical programme was exceptionally good, and included entertainments by Miss Wish Wynne, Miss Nellie Beare, Mr. Hayden Coffin, and Mr. Jordon Marsh. The Crown Works orchestra, under the direction of Mr. R. F. Hill, added greatly to the enjoyment of

the dancers, and the catering arrangements, carried out by Messrs. Harrods, Ltd., were perfect. One of the most amusing features of the evening was a clever skit on the ceremony of laying a foundation-stone. We congratulate Messrs. Higgs and Hill on the possession among their staff of so many amateur actors of talent.

Many attractive Hailglass-ware modern lighting units are illustrated in the new leaflets just issued by Messrs. Hailwood and Ackroyd, Ltd. These units are British made and are suitable for every type of building, large or small. The firm claim to have enormous stocks of glassware at their works at Morley, near Leeds, and various showrooms and warehouses, from which customers can draw their requirements. The glassware is produced in a big range of colours and tints, and is claimed to be glareless and dustproof.

The design and manufacture of hospital equipment are singular callings, which have been revolutionized completely by the great advance made by medical science during recent years. Every detail of design has been influenced by three vital factors—cleanliness, airiness, and daylight—from the general plan down to the shape of the door-stops. In another direction, mechanical equipment, science has worked to lighten the burden of manual labour that attaches to nursing and maintenance. Here the metal worker, with roller trolleys, lifting gear, balanced and "cleanable" windows, untarnishable metals and washable, has found a large field for ingenuity, and an up-to-date hospital is unique among institutions for the mechanization of its staff. Ideas such as these readily occur to the mind during a perusal of the new catalogue of Messrs. Gibbons, Ltd.—a firm noted for the interest taken in this part of specialized building. This catalogue contains informative notes on the general subject of hospital fittings, and gives many useful suggestions on systems of locking and suiteing, the ventilating values of various types of windows, and in particular a résumé of the suitability and limitations of the various materials, finishes, enamels, etc., which are available to metal workers today. These should be of great help to architects and clients when deciding between two alternatives. The tubular steel mortuary trolley (illustrated herewith) is one of two standard types perfected by the firm with the co-operation of the Ministry of Health and with the assistance of several governors of hospitals. Both types have been approved and recommended by the Ministry of Health. Many other fittings, metal windows and doors, composite windows for operating theatres, steel fittings, lockers and shelving, and door and window furniture, each of which has its own particular advantages and special features, are illustrated. The firm hold 200 patents and registered designs, and have co-operated with architects in the fitting up of no fewer than 140 hospitals in Great Britain alone.



A tubular-steel mortuary trolley. By Gibbons, Ltd.  
A feature of the trolley is that the back wheel can be raised clear of the floor, as shown in the illustration.

## THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

Plans passed by the MORECAMBE Corporation: Two houses, Elms Grove, for Mr. E. Mitchell; two houses, South Road, for Mr. A. Elkin; alterations, Ship Hotel, for Messrs. Yates and Jackson; alterations, Plaza Cinema, for Mr. E. Duckworth; forty-eight houses, Lancaster Road, for Corporation; bungalow, Queen's Drive, for Messrs. Atkinson and Halliday; house, Victoria Esplanade, for Mr. H. Wallbank.

The MORECAMBE Corporation has obtained sanction for a loan of £18,000 for the erection of forty-eight houses on the Christie Park housing estate.

Messrs. Watney, Combe, Reid & Co., Ltd., are to rebuild the Angel Tavern, EDMONTON, at a cost of £20,000.

The KINGSBURY U.D.C. has decided to reserve a site at Church Lane for the erection of a town hall at a future date.

The MIDDLESEX County Council has agreed to a scheme for the provision of further accommodation at the Springfield Mental Hospital at a cost estimated by the county architect at £135,000.

The baths superintendent urges the BECKENHAM U.D.C. to consider the scheme which was prepared some time ago for the extension of the swimming baths.

Plans passed by the FINCHLEY U.D.C.: Two houses, Creighton Avenue, for Mr. E. N. Cansick; seven shops and fourteen flats, corner Lyttleton Avenue and Hill Rise, for Second Hampstead Tenants, Ltd.; dairy, corner Great North Road and Ravensdale Avenue, for London Co-operative Society; tennis pavilion, Northwold School ground, Essex Park, for Mr. R. A. O. Ingleby; two houses, Litchfield Way, for Mr. W. Wood; house, South Crescent, for Mr. A. Fry; fourteen houses, Briarfield Avenue, for Messrs. G. Payne & Co.; four houses, Claremont Park, for Messrs. Aird and Baldwin; house, Allendale Avenue, for Messrs. C. W. B. Simmonds, Ltd.; reception and dance hall, Great North Road, for Mr. A. V. Greenfield; extension, Mission Hall, Summers Lane, for Christ Church Council of North Finchley; factory, High Road, Whetstone, for D. & S. Autocar, Ltd.; seventeen garages, Circular Road and Green Lane, for West Streatham Building Co.; ten houses, Gordon Road, for Mr. W. A. Peake.

The BARKING TOWN U.D.C. has passed plans for the erection of clinic buildings at the isolation hospital at a cost of £4,000, and has asked the architect to prepare plans for a maternity block at a cost of about £11,000.

The Westminster Bank Ltd. have purchased a site for a bank on the Western Avenue at its junction with PARK ROYAL Road.

The BECKENHAM U.D.C. has obtained sanction to borrow £13,000 for the new highways depot and central quarters for firemen.

The view of BATH from Beechen Cliff, the high vantage point overlooking the famous West Country spa from the south, will have its interest increased for strangers by the erection of a "toposcope," the gift of the Mayor of Bath, Alderman Cedric Chivers. This consists of a bronze plate 6 ft. long by 18 in. wide, fixed on a stone base. On the plate the chief features of interest are delineated in various coloured enamels, so that anyone may pick out at a glance the Roman Baths, the lines of the walls of the medieval city, the winding course of the Avon, the various points on the heights around, and the chief historic features of the city.

A memorial to the late Queen Alexandra is to be erected in the English church in COPENHAGEN, which she founded.

Plans passed by the BECKENHAM U.D.C.: Six houses, Blandford Way; dining-room, etc., Greyhound Hotel, High Street; fifty-nine houses, Broomfield Road; eighteen houses, Upper Elmers End Road; houses, Langley Court; eighteen houses, Altyre Close.

Before commencing the erection of 534 dwellings on the Dalgarno Gardens site, KENSINGTON, the Sutton Dwellings Trust is to construct a new road at a cost of £7,500.

The Mayor of POPLAR reports that schemes are under consideration for the provision of another 200 tenements.

Alderman Wragge is asking the YORK Corporation to request the Estates Committee to consider the question of providing a public hall for the city.

Plans passed by the DUDLEY Corporation: Extensions, workshop, Stourbridge Road, for Mr. F. Flannagan; two houses, Church Road, for Mr. H. Smart; house, Mushroom Green, for Mr. S. G. Billingham.

The CHELTENHAM Corporation has approved plans for the extension of the abattoir.

The CHELTENHAM Corporation has agreed to the layout prepared by Mr. Malvern for the erection of fifty-one three-bedroom and fifteen two-bedroom houses on the Folley Lane estate.

Plans passed by the CHELTENHAM Corporation: Extensions, Rodney Hotel, Rodney Place, for Mr. F. Vernall; workshop, Moored Crescent, for Mr. E. F. Pates; additions, Cheltine Works, Chester Walk, for Mr. T. E. Whitaker; stores, North Place, for Mr. H. Eager; four houses, All Saints Road, for Mr. G. H. Roberts.

The HORNSEY Education Committee is to carry out alterations at the Campsbourne infants' school.

The HORNSEY Education Committee is to undertake improvements at the Highgate council school.

Plans passed by the HORNSEY Corporation: Mothercraft training hostel, Highgate Hill, for Messrs. Richardson and Gill, of Russell Square, W.C.; alterations, 30 Stormont Road, for Messrs. Crickmay and Sons; alterations and additions, 60 Talbot Road, for Messrs. Hooper and Hooper; house, Wood Vale, for Messrs. Smerdon Bros.; extensions, Albert Works, Spencer Road, for Mr. W. Bolt; bungalow, Stanhope Road, for Messrs. Lawes, Cherry & Co., Ltd.; alterations and additions, 1 Crough Hall Road, for Mr. W. Tennet; offices and printing works, Tottenham Lane, for Mr. H. Baioy of 73 Queen Victoria Street; house, Sheldon Avenue, for Mr. W. Quennell; alterations and additions, 171 Priory Road, for Messrs. Whinney, Son and Austen Hall.

The EASTBOURNE Corporation is seeking sanction for a loan of £10,000 for the provision of Turkish baths at Devonshire baths.

Messrs. J. S. Quilter and Sons propose to lay out five streets on an estate between Leigham Court Road and Mount Nod Road, STREATHAM.

The L.C.C. is to utilize the site of an old board school in Harwood Road, FULHAM, for the erection of tenements.

Mr. C. W. Shearley-Sanders is acquiring from the L.C.C. the building site of 58-63 High Street, SHOREDITCH, at a ground rent of £1,200 per annum.

Mr. E. A. Stone is to erect a building on a site abutting on Seven Sisters Road and Coleridge Road, ISLINGTON.

The MANCHESTER Corporation Housing Committee has adopted a revised layout of the Barlow Moor estate providing for the erection of 1,404 houses.

The Ministry of Health is to hold an inquiry into the scheme of the OLDHAM Corporation for extensions at the sewage disposal works at a cost of £38,000.

Plans passed by the LAMBETH B.C.: Buildings, site of 294-96 Norwood Road, for Messrs. Bethell, Swannell and Durnford; additions, 32 Crowhurst Road, for Messrs. H. Wakeford and Son; buildings, site of 344-48 South Lambeth Road and 252a Clapham Road, for Messrs. Yates, Cook and Darbyshire; buildings, Wandsworth Road, for Messrs. Trollope and Colls, Ltd.; three houses, Ferndene Road, for Mr. E. W. Wallis; additions, 262 Clapham Road, for Messrs. Hickman, Ltd.; additions, 124-26 Stockwell Road, for Messrs. G. Brittain and Sons, Ltd.; buildings, site of 103 Stockwell Road, for Power Construction Co., Ltd.; buildings, site between 1 Wolfingham Road and 66 Knight's Hill, for Mr. E. W. Wallis; house, Hillworth Road, for Mr. G. Ferguson; garages, Norwood Road, for Messrs. C. Hannaford and Sons; buildings, site at corner of Acre Lane and Porden Road, for Mr. H. S. Candish; building, site of 17-19 Stannary Street, for Mr. Ellis Marsland; shops, fronting 255 and 273 Clapham Road, for Messrs. Alaway and Partners; garages, rear 258-72 Brixton Hill.

Plans passed by the YORK Corporation: Additions, Lowther Hotel, King's Staith, for John Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Co., Ltd.; new streets, Hull Road, for Garrow Hill Estate Co.; parish-room, Tang Hall Lane, for Rev. A. Victor Jones; house, Garden Terrace, for Mr. J. H. Hill; house, Hobgate, for Mr. W. R. Biscoomb; public-house, Blake Street, for Messrs. J. J. Hunt, Ltd.; alterations, Low Ousegate, for Messrs. Chas. E. Simpson, Ltd.; additions, Melbourne Hotel, Cemetery Road, for John Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Co., Ltd.; new works, Coney Street, for Yorkshire Herald Newspaper Co., Ltd.; two houses, Clifton Dale, for Messrs. H. Colman and Sons, Ltd.; additions, Piccadilly, for Messrs. Horsley Smith & Co.; alterations, Blake Street and Holly Bank House, for Sir R. Newbald Kay; two houses and shop, Tang Hall Lane, for Millfield Estate Co.; additions, 12-13 Church Street, for Messrs. Hart and Porter.

Plans passed by the SMETHWICK Corporation: Reconstruction of market, Windmill Lane, for Messrs. Lloyds Estates, Ltd.; works extensions, Cape Hill, for Messrs. Mansill, Booth & Co., Ltd.

Plans passed by the LEWISHAM B.C.: Five houses, Perry Hill, for Messrs. Middletons (Builders), Ltd.; workshop, rear 114-16 Stanstead Road, for Messrs. Blaxill Bros.; school, Riddons Road, for Mr. F. R. Hipperson; lock-up shops, rear Rushey Green and Wildfell Road, for Mr. G. T. Harman; buildings, corner of Bromley Road and Beckenham Lane, for Mr. A. Frampton.

The WALLASEY Education Committee is to erect two elementary schools in the Moreton and south divisions of the borough.

Plans passed by the NORTHAMPTON Corporation: Additions, factory, Pine Street, for Impress Leather Co.; engineering workshop, St. Andrews Street, for Mr. A. H. Allen; business premises, 118 Wellingborough Road, for Mr. G. Thompson; club-room, bar, and conveniences, County Ground, for Northampton Town Football Club, Ltd.; commercial photo works, Clarence Avenue, for Mr. H. Moore; eight houses, Murray Avenue, for Messrs. Chowns, Ltd.; four houses, The Drive, for Messrs. S. G. Sale & Co.; audition room, 9 The Drapery, for Mr. G. A. Whitlock; showroom, St. Giles Street, for Messrs. Olney and Son; additions, 96 Abington Street, for Mr. E. Poole; storeroom, 15 Whitworth Road, for Mr. B. Hasker; additions and alterations, "Bird in Hand" public-house, Regent Square, for Messrs. P. Phipps & Co., Ltd.; four houses, Errerdale Road, for Mr. James Collier.

Plans passed by the SHEFFIELD Corporation: Six houses, Ansell Road, for Mr. A. J. Belton; four houses, Don Avenue, for Mr. G. Hardwick; two houses, Truswell Road, for Mr. W. F. Gracie; four houses, Glenorchy Road, for Messrs. H. and E. Plant; two houses, Handsworth Road, for Messrs. W. and E. Sadler, Ltd.; six houses, Endowood Road, for Mr. J. A. Wragg; four houses, Little Norton Lane, for Mr. G. R. Parkin; six houses, Bevercotes Road, for Mr. Thos. Pye; two houses, Donnington Road, for Mr. J. C. Mason; two houses, Folds Lane, for Mr. W. C. Mander; two houses, Rupert Street, for Mr. W. A. Wright; twelve houses, Hutcliffe Wood Road, for Mr. A. J. Belton; two houses, Barnsley Road, for Messrs. Oxspring Bros.; two houses, Strelley Road, for Mr. James Marsh; rebuilding, Bee Hive Inn, Dykes Hall Road, for J. Smith's Tadcaster Brewery Co., Ltd.; shop and house, Southey Avenue, for Mr. J. A. Matthews; forty-four houses, Wybourn estate, and 109 houses, Longley estate, for Corporation Estates Committee.

Plans passed by the LEEDS Corporation: Two houses, St. Anne's Drive, for Mr. Herbert Morfitt; two houses, King Lane, for Mr. Harold Richardson; four houses, Vesper Road, for Mr. Arthur Stabler; four shops, White Horse estate, York Road, for Mr. Albert Cryer; four houses, Kirkstall Lane, for Messrs. Dennison and Stead; twenty-six houses, Nunroyd Road, for Mr. Edward Fish; four houses, Water Lane, for Mr. Thomas Thompson; two houses, Stainburn Crescent, for Mr. Reginald Umpleby; two houses, Stainburn Crescent, for Mr. Sylvanus Shute; ten houses, Meadow Road, for Mr. Frederick Holmes; four houses, Lancaster Avenue, for Mr. F. Hinchcliffe; six houses, Regina Drive, for Sir Rowland Barran; eight houses, Upland Crescent, for Messrs. Coates and Shaw; twelve houses, Gipton Wood Crescent, for Messrs. Bailey Bros.; two houses, Park Spring Gardens, for Messrs. A. Gibbs and Son.

The LEEDS Corporation Cemeteries Committee has approved sketch plans of the city engineer for the layout of the Cottingley Hall cemetery estate, including the provision of two chapels and a crematorium at a total cost of £40,000.

The LEEDS Corporation Housing Committee has approved plans of the city engineer for the erection of 252 houses, 100 cottage flats, and seven shops and houses on the Stanningley Road estate.

Plans passed by the OLDHAM Corporation: Alterations, "The Moulders Arms," Shaw Road, and at the Church Inn, Bardsley Street, for Wilsons Brewery Co., Ltd.; business premises, Yorkshire Street, for Mr. H. Bamford.

Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., Ltd., are to reconstruct 138-140 Rushey Green, CATFORD.

Plans passed by the EASTBOURNE Corporation: Alterations and additions, Lodge Inn, Seaside, for Mr. A. B. Packham, for Tampion and Sons, Brewery, Ltd.; garages and flats, Trinity Place, for Midland Shop Properties, Ltd.; depot buildings, Bedfordwell Road, for Corporation; four houses, Downs Avenue for Messrs. P. D. Stoneham and Son, architects; alterations, Claremont Hotel, Grand Parade, for Mr. B. Stevens, architect; two houses, Chamberlain Road, for Mr. F. C. Benz, architect; house, Old Camp Road, for Messrs. Clarke and Worsfold; alterations, Albion Hotel, Seaside, for Messrs. J. Bainbridge and Sons; twenty-eight houses, Kingston Road, for Messrs. P. D. Stoneham and Son; additions, Mostyn Private Hotel, King Edward Parade, for Messrs. P. D. Stoneham and Son; additions, Boys' Grammar School, St. Anne's Road, for borough engineer; two houses, Victoria Drive, for Mr. A. Ford, architect; four houses, Seaside, for Mr. F. C. Benz; three houses, Blackwater Road, for Messrs. P. D. Stoneham and Son; two houses, Chamberlain Road, for Mr. C. M. Wood, architect; Eastbourne College War Memorial, Blackwater Road, for Messrs. Tatchell and Wilson, architects.

The Rev. Hugh Singleton, Bishop of Shrewsbury, is to erect an elementary school for 300 children at Challis Street, BIRKENHEAD.

The Board of Education has approved the proposal of the BIRKENHEAD Education Committee to erect an elementary school for 1,000 children at Rock Ferry.

Plans passed by the MERTHYR Corporation: Post office, Bridge Street, Troedyrhiw, for Mr. T. Jones; amended scheme for school-room, English Baptist Chapel, High Street, for trustees; hall, Bridge Street, for Independent Labour Party.



## RATES OF WAGES

		I	II			I	II			I	II			
		s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.			
A	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2	A <sub>1</sub>	E. Glamor- ganshire	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2	A <sub>3</sub>	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1
A <sub>1</sub>	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2	B	Exeter	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1	A	Neath	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2
A	Abingdon	S. Counties	1 5	1 1	B <sub>1</sub>	Exmouth	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0	A	Nelson	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2
A <sub>2</sub>	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2	B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5	1 1	A	Newcastle	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2
A <sub>3</sub>	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6	1 1	A <sub>2</sub>	Filey	Yorks	1 6	1 1	A	Newport	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2
A	Adlington	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2	A	Fleetwood	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2	A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2
A	Aldrie	Scotland	1 7	1 2	B <sub>2</sub>	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 7	1 2	A <sub>1</sub>	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2
C <sub>1</sub>	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 3	1 1	A	Frome	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0	A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2						A <sub>3</sub>	Norwich	E. Counties	1 6	1 1
A	Appleby	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2						A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2
B <sub>1</sub>	Ashton-un- der-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2						A	Nuneaton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2
A <sub>2</sub>	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1										
B <sub>2</sub>	Aylesbury	S. Counties	1 4	1 0						B	OKHAM	Mid. Counties	1 5	1 1
					A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2	B	Oldham	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2
B <sub>1</sub>	BANBURY	S. Counties	1 4	1 0	A <sub>2</sub>	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5	1 0	A <sub>3</sub>	Oswestry	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1
B <sub>2</sub>	Bangor	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0	A <sub>3</sub>	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1	B	Oxford	S. Counties	1 6	1 1
A	Barnard Castle	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2	A <sub>2</sub>	Goole	Yorkshire	1 6	1 2					
A	Barnsley	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2	B	Gosport	S. Counties	1 5	1 1	A	PAISLEY	Scotland	1 7	1 2
B <sub>1</sub>	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0	A <sub>1</sub>	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1	C	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 3	1 1
A	Barrow	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2	A <sub>2</sub>	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7	1 2	A	Perth	Scotland	1 7	1 2
A	Barry	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2	A	Greenock	Scotland	1 7	1 2	A <sub>3</sub>	Peterborough	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1
B <sub>1</sub>	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1	A	Grimsby	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2	A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	1 7	1 2
B	Bath	S.W. Counties	1 7	1 2	B <sub>1</sub>	Guildford	S. Counties	1 5	1 0	A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2
A	Batley	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2						A <sub>1</sub>	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2
B	Bedford	E. Counties	1 5	1 1						B	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 5	1 1
A <sub>2</sub>	Berwick-on- Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 6	1 2						A	Preston	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2
A <sub>3</sub>	Bewdley	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 2										
B <sub>2</sub>	Bicester	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0						A	QUEENS- FERRY	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	1 10	1 4										
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2						A <sub>3</sub>	READING	S. Counties	1 6	1 1
A	Bishop	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2						B	Reigate	S. Counties	1 5	1 1
										A <sub>3</sub>	Relford	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1
										A <sub>2</sub>	Rhondda	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2
										A <sub>3</sub>	Ripon	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1
										A	Rochdale	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2
										B	Rochester	S. Counties	1 5	1 1
										A <sub>2</sub>	Ruabon	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2
										A <sub>3</sub>	Rugby	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1
										A <sub>3</sub>	Rugby	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1
										A	Runcorn	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2
										A <sub>3</sub>	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6	1 1
										A	St. Helens	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2
										B <sub>2</sub>	Salsbury	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
										A	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2
										A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2
										A	Sheffield	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2
										A	Shipley	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2
										A <sub>3</sub>	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1
										A <sub>3</sub>	Skipton	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1
										A <sub>2</sub>	Slough	S. Counties	1 6	1 1
										A <sub>2</sub>	Solihull	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1
										A <sub>3</sub>	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6	1 1
										A <sub>2</sub>	Southend-on- Sea	E. Counties	1 6	1 1
										A	Southport	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2
										A	S. Shields	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2
										A <sub>2</sub>	Stafford	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1
										A	Stockport	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2
										A	Stockton-on- Tees	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2
										A	Stoke-on- Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2
										B	Stroud	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
										A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2
										A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2
										A	Swansea	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2
										B	Swindon	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
										A <sub>1</sub>	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2
										B <sub>1</sub>	Taunton	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
										A	Teesside Dist.	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2
										B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 5	1 1
										A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2
										A <sub>2</sub>	Torquay	S.W. Counties	1 7	1 2
										C	Truro	S.W. Counties	1 3	1 1
										B <sub>1</sub>	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0
										A	Tunstall	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2
										A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2
										A	WAKE- FIELD	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2
										A <sub>1</sub>	Walsall	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2
										A	Warington	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2
										A <sub>2</sub>	Warwick	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1
										A	Welling- borough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1
										A	West	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2
										B	Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2
										B <sub>2</sub>	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
										A	Whitby	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1
										A	Widnes	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2
										A	Wigan	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2
										B <sub>2</sub>	Winchester	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
										A <sub>3</sub>	Windsor	S. Counties	1 6	1 1
										A	Wolver- hampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2
										A <sub>3</sub>	Worcester	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1
										A <sub>2</sub>	Workeop	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1
										A	Wrexham	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2
										B	Wycombe	S. Counties	1 5	1 1
										B <sub>1</sub>	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5	1 0
										B <sub>2</sub>	Yeovil	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
										A	York	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2

The initial letter opposite each entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

A	ILKLEY	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2	A	IMMINGHAM	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2
A	Imingham	E. Counties	1 5	1 1	C <sub>1</sub>	Ile of Wight	S. Counties	1 3	1 1
A	JARROW	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2					
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2	A	KENDAL	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0
B <sub>1</sub>	Kendal	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0	A <sub>2</sub>	Keewick	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0
A <sub>2</sub>	Keewick	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0	A <sub>3</sub>	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1
B <sub>2</sub>	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 4	1 0					
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2	A	LEAMINGTON	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 2
A <sub>2</sub>	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 2	A	Leeds	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2
A	Leeds	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2	A	Leek	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2
A	Leicester	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2	A	Leigh	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2
A	Leigh	N.W. Counties	1 7	1 2	B <sub>2</sub>	Lichfield	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0
B <sub>2</sub>	Lichfield	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0	A	Lincoln	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2
A	Lincoln	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2	A	Liverpool	N.W. Counties	1 10	1 4
A	Liverpool	N.W. Counties	1 10	1 4	A <sub>3</sub>	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1
A <sub>3</sub>	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1	A	Llanelli	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2
A	Llanelli	S. Wales & M.	1 7	1 2					

\* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually Painters and Plasterers) vary slightly from those given. The rates for each trade in any given area will be sent on request.



## PRICES CURRENT

## EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1s. 4d. per hour; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. per hour; NAVY, 1s. 4d. per hour; TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5d. per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. per hour; WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. per shift.

Broken brick or stone, 2 in., per yd.	£0 11 6
Thames ballast, per yd.	0 10 0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0 15 0
Pit sand, per yd.	0 12 6
Washed sand, per yd.	0 15 0
Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.	
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.	
Portland cement, per ton	£2 8 0
Lias lime, per ton	2 0 0
Sacks charged extra at 1s. 9d. each and credited when returned at 1s. 6d.	
Transport hire per day:	
Cart and horse	£1 3 0
Trailer	£0 15 0
3-ton motor lorry	3 15 0
Steam roller	4 5 0
Steam lorry, 5-ton 4	0 0
Water cart	1 5 0

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube, 0 3 0. Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent. In stiff clay, add 30 per cent. In underpinning, add 100 per cent. In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent. If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent. Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.

RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd. £0 1 6

SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd. 0 1 6

FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube, 0 10 6

TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup. 0 0 6

HACKING up old grando, or similar paving, per yd. sup. 0 1 3

PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup., do. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent. 0 0 5

If left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube, 0 2 0

HARDWARE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup. 0 2 1

do. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup. 0 2 10

PUDDLING, per yd. cube, 1 10 0

CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube, 2 3 0

do. 6-2-1, per yd. cube, 1 18 0

do. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.

do. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.

do. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.

Lias-Lime CONCRETE, per yd. cube, £1 16 0

BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube, 1 7 0

do. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube, 0 1 6

CEMENT concrete 4-2-1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube, 0 3 9

FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube, 0 3 0

FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup., 0 0 9

## DRAINER

LABOURER, 1s. 4d. per hour; TIMBERMAN, 1s. 5d. per hour; BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. per hour; PLUMBER, 1s. 9d. per hour; WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. per shift.

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in., per ft.	£0 0 10
do. 6 in., per ft.	0 1 3
do. 9 in., per ft.	0 2 3
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0 5 0
do. 6 in., per yd.	0 7 6
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.	
Leadwool per cwt.	£2 0 0
Gaskin, per lb.	0 0 4

STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft. 0 4 3

do. 6 in., per ft. 0 5 0

do. 9 in., per ft. 0 7 9

CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft. 0 8 0

do. 6 in., per ft. 0 10 0

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.

Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. See Trade Lists.

## BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9d. per hour; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. per hour.

London stocks, per M.	£4 5 0
Flettons, per M.	3 0 0
Midhurst white facing bricks, per M.	5 0 0
T.L.B., multi-coloured facings, per M.	7 7 9
do. red best facings, per M.	7 7 9
do. rubbers 9 in., per M.	12 0 6
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9 10 0
Fristonicks, 2 in., per M.	9 10 0
Glazed sail, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	22 10 0
do. headers, per M.	21 0 0
Colours, extra, per M.	5 10 0
Seconds, less, per M.	1 0 0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.	
Lime, grey stone, per ton	2 15 0
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1 6 0
Damp course, in rolls of 4 in., per roll	0 2 6
do. 9 in. per roll	0 4 9
do. 14 in. per roll	0 7 6
do. 18 in. per roll	0 9 6

## BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar.

Flettons or equal, per rod. £32 0 0

DO. in cement do., per rod. 35 0 0

DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.

DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.

DO. circular on plan, add 12 per cent. per rod.

DO. in backing to masonry, add 12 per cent. per rod.

DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12 per cent. per rod.

DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.

HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1-3), per ft. sup. £0 1 0

BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run 0 0 3

BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run 0 0 3

LEAVING chases 2 in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run 0 0 2

CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run 0 0 4

CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup. 0 0 7

TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run 0 3 6

do. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run 0 6 0

FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each 0 2 0

CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement 0 1 0

FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra 0 0 3

DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra 0 0 7

DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra 0 4 9

DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra 0 5 6

TUCK pointing, per ft. sup. extra 0 0 10

WEATHER pointing, do. do. 0 0 3

TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run 0 0 6

GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup. 0 5 0

do. 1 in. per yd. sup. 0 6 0

do. 2 in. per yd. sup. 0 7 0

If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup. 0 1 0

If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup. 0 0 6

If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup. 0 1 4

Jointing new grando, paving to old, per ft. run 0 0 4

Extra for dishing grando, or cement paving around gullies, each 0 1 6

BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex. rolls, per ft. sup. 0 0 7

ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, 1 in., per yd. sup. 0 8 0

do. vertical, per yd. sup. 0 11 0

SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup. 0 0 10

ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, 1 in., per yd. 0 8 6

DO. SKIETING, 6 in. 0 0 11

BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in cement, 1 in. per yd. sup. 0 5 3

do. do. 3 in. 0 6 6

BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each 0 0 3

The wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication.

The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

## MASON

MASON, 1s. 9d. per hour; ROOFER, 1s. 10d. per hour; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. per hour.

Portland Stone:	
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0 4 6
Bashed, per ft. cube	0 4 9
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0 3 0
Usual trade extras for large blocks.	
York paving, av. 2 in., per yd. super	0 10 0
York templates avum, per ft. cube	0 7 6
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0 2 6
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.	

HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube £0 2 2

do. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.

PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup. £0 2 8

DO. circular, per ft. sup. 0 4 0

SUNK FACE, per ft. sup. 0 3 9

DO. circular, per ft. sup. 0 4 10

JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup. 0 2 6

DO. sunk, per ft. sup. 0 2 7

DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup. 0 4 6

CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup. 1 2 0

PLAIN Moulding, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run 0 1 1

DO. circular, do., per ft. run 0 1 4

## HALF SAWING, per ft. sup. £0 1 0

Add to the foregoing prices, if in York stone, 35 per cent.

DO. Mansfield, 12 per cent.

Deduct for Bath, 33 per cent.

DO. for Chilmark, 3 per cent.

SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup. £0 0 6

RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin. 0 0 6

YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed 1 9 0

YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed 1 13 0

ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup. 0 1 6

DO. 2 in. thick, per ft. sup. 0 1 3

## SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1s. 9d. per hour; TILER, 1s. 9d. per hour; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5d. per hour; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. per hour.

N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:

Portmadoc Ladies. . . . . £13 0 0

Countess. . . . . 25 0 0

Duchess. . . . . 32 0 0

Old Delahole. . . . . Med. Grey. . . . . Mea. Green.

24 in. x 12 in. £42 11 3 £45 1 0

20 in. x 10 in. 31 4 3 33 0 6

16 in. x 10 in. 20 13 0 22 4 9

14 in. x 8 in. 12 1 0 12 16 3

Green Randoms, per ton. . . . . 8 3 9

Grey-green do., per ton. . . . . 7 3 9

Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton 5 13 9

In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station. . . . . £0 0 6

Clips, lead, per lb. . . . . 0 2 0

Clips, copper, per lb. . . . . 0 2 0

Nails, copper, per lb. . . . . 1 6 0

Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.

Hand-made tiles, per M. . . . . £5 18 0

Machine-made tiles, per M. . . . . 5 8 0

Westmorland slates, large, per ton 9 0 0

DO. Peggies, per ton 7 5 0

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:

Ladies, per square. . . . . £4 0 0

Countess, per square. . . . . 4 5 0

Duchess, per square. . . . . 4 10 0

WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square. . . . . 6 5 0

CORNISH DO., per square. . . . . 6 3 0

Add, if vertical, per square approx. 0 13 0

Add, if with copper nails, per square approx. 0 2 6

Double course at eaves, per ft. approx. 0 1 0

SLATING with Old Delahole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.

24 in. x 12 in. Med. Grey. . . . . Med. Green.

20 in. x 10 in. 5 5 0 5 10 0

16 in. x 10 in. 4 15 0 5 1 0

14 in. x 8 in. 4 10 0 4 15 0

Green randoms. . . . . 6 7 0

Grey-green do. . . . . 5 9 0

Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long 4 13 6

TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square. . . . . 4 0 0

DO. machine-made do., per square 3 10 0

Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add 18s. 0d. per square.

FIXING lead soakers, per dozen £0 0 10

STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus rubbish, per square 0 10 0

LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square 1 0 0

See "Sundries for Asbestos Tiling."

## CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1s. 9d. per hour; JOINER, 1s. 9d. per hour; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. per hour.

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard, Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):

7 x 3, per std. . . . . £23 0 0

11 x 4, per std. . . . . 30 0 0

Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.

Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq. . . . . £1 5 0

DO. T. and G., 1 in., per sq. . . . . 1 5 0

Planed boards, 1 in. x 11 in., per std. 30 0 0

Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in. 0 1 4

Mahogany, Honduras, per ft. sup. of 1 in. 0 1 4

DO. Cedar, per ft. sup. of 1 in. 0 2 6

Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in. 0 1 3

DO., ft. cube. . . . . 0 14 0

FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube 0 5 0

DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube 0 6 0

DO. framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube 0 8 6

PITCH PINE, add 33 per cent.

FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq. 0 13 6

SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd. 0 1 6

DO. 3-ply per yd. 0 1 9

CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq. 2 10 0

TURNING pieces to flat or segmental soffits, 4 in. wide, per ft. run 0 0 4

DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. run 0 1 2

continued overleaf

## CARPENTER AND JOINER: continued.

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1 10 0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0 0 6
Use and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.	
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0 12 6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2 10 0
STOUT leather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0 0 6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0 0 4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0 0 6
SOUND boarding, 1 in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2 0 0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one ply, per yd. sup.	0 2 3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0 2 6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0 3 0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1 1/2 in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2 5 0
DEAL skirting, torus, moulded 1 1/2 in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0 1 0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0 0 6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic:	
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 10 0
DO., 1 1/2 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 12 0
Maple 1 1/2 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 15 0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1 1/2 in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0 2 6
DO., 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0 2 9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0 4 6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0 0 3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1 1/2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0 2 6
DO., moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0 2 9
DO., 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0 2 9
DO., moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0 3 0
DO., in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0 3 6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.	
DEAL frames, 4 in. x 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0 15 0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0 0 1
STAIRCASE work:	
DEAL treads 1 1/2 in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including firrings, per ft. sup.	0 2 6
DEAL wall strings, 1 1/2 in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0 2 6
If ramped, per ft. run	0 5 0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0 7 6
Ends of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0 1 0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0 1 6
4 1/2 in. x 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0 5 6
1 1/2 in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0 0 6
FITTINGS:	
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0 1 6
1 1/2 in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0 2 9
TRAP grooved draining boards, 1 1/2 in. thick and beading per ft. sup.	0 4 6
IRONMONGERY:	
Fixing only (including providing screws):	
To DEAL—	
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0 1 2
DO. to doors, per pair	0 1 7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0 1 0
Sash fasteners, each	0 1 0
Rim locks, each	0 1 9
Mortice locks, each	0 4 0

## SMITH

SMITH, weekly rate equals 1s. 9d. per hour; MATE, do. 1s. 4d. per hour; ERECTOR, 1s. 9d. per hour; FITTER, 1s. 9d. per hour; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. per hour.

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12 10 0
Sheet Steel:	
Flat sheets, black, per ton	17 0 0
DO., galv., per ton	19 0 0
Corrugated sheets, galv., per ton	18 10 0
Driving screws, galv., per grs.	0 1 10
Washers, galv., per grs.	0 1 1
Bolts and nuts, per cwt. and up	1 18 0
MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25 0 0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16 0 0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17 0 0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	22 10 0
WROUGHT-IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2 0 0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2 5 0
Fixing only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0 2 0

## PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1s. 9d. per hour; MATE OR LABOURER, 1s. 4d. per hour.

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1 10 0
DO. drawn pipes, per cwt.	1 10 6
DO. soil pipe, per cwt.	1 13 6
DO. scrap, per cwt.	1 0 0
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0 1 0
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0 1 0
DO. fine, per lb.	0 1 6
Cast-iron pipes, etc.:	
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0 4 6
DO. 4 in., per yd.	0 5 6
R.W.P., 3 1/2 in., per yd.	0 2 1
DO. 3 in., per yd.	0 2 6
DO. 4 in., per yd.	0 3 5
Gutter, 4 in., H.R., per yd.	0 1 6
DO. 4 in. O.G., per yd.	0 1 10
MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc. per cwt.	3 0 0
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and teaks, 1/2 in., per ft.	0 2 0
DO. 1/2 in., per ft.	0 2 3
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0 3 0
DO. 1 1/2 in., per ft.	0 4 0
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2 1/2 in., per ft.	0 6 0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0 7 0
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0 9 0
WIPED soldered joint, 1/2 in., each	0 2 6
DO. 1 in., each	0 3 2
DO. 1 1/2 in., each	0 3 8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, 1/2 in., each	0 11 0
DO. 1 in., each	0 13 6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2 1/2 in., per ft. run	0 1 7
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0 2 0
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0 2 10
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0 2 0
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0 2 3
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0 3 6
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0 2 6
Fixing only:	
W.C. pans and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2 5 0
BATHS, with all joints	1 3 6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1 10 0

## PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1s. 9d. per hour (plus allowances in London only); LABOURER, 1s. 4d. per hour.

Chalk lime, per ton	£2 17 0
Hair, per cwt.	2 5 0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.	
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0 2 9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1 7 0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1 14 0
Sawn laths, per bd.	0 2 5
Keene's cement, per ton	5 15 0
Strapite, per ton	3 10 0
DO. fine, per ton	3 18 0
Plaster, per ton	3 0 0
DO. white, per ton	3 12 6
DO. fine, per ton	5 12 0
Lath nails, per lb.	6 0 1
Ferrocrete, per ton	2 15 6
LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0 1 7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0 2 6
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, 1/2 in., per yd.	0 2 4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0 2 7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0 2 0
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0 3 3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0 2 7
RENDER and set in Strapite, per yd.	0 2 5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0 2 5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0 0 5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0 0 5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0 0 6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster, per inch girth, including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0 0 2
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1 11 6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0 1 10

## GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1s. 8d. per hour.

Glass: 4ths in crates:	
Clear, 21 oz.	20 0 4 1/2
DO. 26 oz.	0 0 5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0 0 7 1/2
Polished plate, British 1/2 in., up to 2 ft. sup.	0 1 2
DO. 4 ft. sup.	0 2 3
DO. 6 ft. sup.	0 2 6
DO. 20 ft. sup.	0 3 1
DO. 45 ft. sup.	0 3 3
DO. 65 ft. sup.	0 3 5
DO. 100 ft. sup.	0 3 10
Rough plate, 1/2 in., per ft.	0 0 6 1/2
DO. 1/2 in., per ft.	0 0 6 1/2
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0 15 0
GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0 0 11
DO. 26 oz.	0 1 0

GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0 1 1
DO. 26 oz., per ft.	0 1 1
Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).	
Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per ft.	
LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sgs. 21 oz. usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up	£0 3 0
Glazing only, polished plate 6d. to 8d. per ft. according to size.	

## PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER, 1s. 8d. per hour; LABOURER, 1s. 4d. per hour; FRENCH POLISHER, 1s. 9d. per hour; PAPERHANGER, 1s. 8d. per hour.

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£2 12 0
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0 3 3
DO., boiled, per gall.	0 3 6
Turpentine, per gall.	0 4 6
Linseed oil, per gall.	0 15 0
Knottling, per gall.	1 4 0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2 5 0
Double size, per strkin	0 3 6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0 0 4 1/2
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0 2 0
Varnish, copal, per gall. and up	0 17 0
DO., flat, per gall.	1 5 0
DO., paper, per gall.	1 5 0
French polish, per gall.	0 16 0
Ready mixed paints, per cwt. and up	3 10 6

LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0 0 3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0 0 6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0 0 9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0 0 7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0 0 10
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0 0 9
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0 1 2 1/2
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0 3 8
FIGURED G.D., DO., per yd. sup.	0 5 6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0 1 2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0 0 6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing, per piece	0 1 7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0 1 10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0 2 4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0 9 0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0 3 0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0 1 2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0 0 11

## SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity.	
The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup.	£0 0 2 1/2
FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds, per ft. sup.	0 0 0
Plaster board, per yd. sup.	from 0 1 7
PLASTER BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup.	from 0 2 8
Asbestos sheeting, 3/4 in., grey flat, per yd. sup.	0 2 3
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0 3 3
ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup.	0 4 0
DO., corrugated, per yd. sup.	0 5 0
ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey	2 15 0
DO., red	3 0 0
Asbestos cement slates or tiles, 3/4 in. punched per M. grey	16 0 0
DO., red	18 0 0
ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING: Laid in two coats, average 1/2 in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup.	0 7 0
DO., 1/2 in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpunctured, per yd.	0 6 6
Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup.	0 1 6
DO., in metal frames, per ft. sup.	0 1 9
HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each	0 2 10
BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup.	0 0 7

Waterproofing compounds for cement. Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

## PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	1/4 in.	1/2 in.	3/4 in.	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.
Qualities	A.A.	A.	B.	A.A.	A.	B.	A.A.
Rich	4	5	3	4	4	3	4
Alder	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Gaboon	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mahogany	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
Figured Oak	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
1 side	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Plain Oak	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Oregon Pine	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

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